

# THE Library Journal

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

CHIEFLY DEVOTED TO

## Library Economy and Bibliography

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# THE LIBRARY JOURNAL.

VOL. 14.

DECEMBER, 1889.

NO. 12.

C: A. CUTTER, R: R. BOWKER, *Editors.*

THE honor roll of library bequests has been increased by the great Crerar donation in Chicago, of which we give full particulars on another page. The gift is a most notable and noble one, but unfortunately it takes effect in the one place in the country where it is least necessary. It involves the creation of an absolutely new library, bearing the donor's name, to be located in Chicago, which city is already nobly provided for on the side of the public by its great public library, and on the side of the scholar by the enormous Newberry bequest under Mr. Poole's capable guidance. If this bequest had been made for the promotion of free libraries throughout the country, so that it would have been in the library field what the Peabody fund has been to education in the South, what enormous good it might have done! It is natural, however, that a donor leaving great wealth behind him should desire to perpetuate his name in a local monument, and when it is applied in so worthy a direction as in the Chicago case, the act is worthy of all praise. Yet the monument would have been infinitely nobler if it could have been on the basis we have indicated.

THAT there is danger in leaving bequests vague is, however, sadly exemplified by the latest decision regarding the Tilden Public Library for the city of New York, to the effect that the trust reposed in the executors and trustees was too indefinite to come within the limitations which the law throws about legacies in the way of safeguard precautions. The case has yet to come before a higher court, which will undoubtedly do its best to carry out the purpose of Mr. Tilden, as in line with the highest public policy. Yet even the Court of Appeals in its equity jurisdiction is powerless if the rules of equity restrain it. It is most curious that so astute a lawyer as Mr. Tilden himself should go wrong in this matter, especially as lawyers have for some time known it to be necessary, in view of certain leading cases, to take special precautions against this very rule of equity. There seem to be three and only three methods of compassing this difficulty: by giving money during the lifetime of the donor, Mr. Carnegie's and Mr. Pratt's course and the best of all, or by specifying exactly the use to which the bequest is to be put, or by making the bequest an absolute gift to individual persons on the "honorable understanding" (not in the nature of

a legal agreement) that they should carry out the purposes known to them to be those of the testator. This last course was adopted in the case of the Dugdale fund, which was left absolutely by the last survivor of the family of Richard L. Dugdale to four of his friends. The understanding, however, was that it should be devoted to the purposes of the Society for Political Education, of which he was the first Secretary and one of the leading spirits. The amount was not large, but all the same an endeavor was made to break the will in the interest of remote relatives abroad. The bequest was sustained, although a considerable part of it had unfortunately to be wasted in defending the suit. If Mr. Tilden and Mr. Crerar had given their money before their death to chosen trustees, reserving to themselves certain incomes during their life, they would not only have had the great reward of seeing some results from their bequests and guiding them into useful channels, but would have made the perversion into private pockets of uncared-for relatives altogether impossible.

THE proposal of Mr. Rosenau, of Buffalo, indorsed by Mr. Larned, opens a useful opportunity for coöperation in a new direction, and we trust he will not find our libraries dull or slow in taking advantage of it. This gift of time and service which he offers is quite as important in its way as legacies and bequests, and we hope it will be appreciated.

MR. J. EDMANDS, librarian of the Mercantile Library of Philadelphia, is gathering material for a bibliography of the Junius Letters, and wishes to make it, especially in regard to the editions of the Letters, as full as possible. He wants to see a copy of every edition that has been issued, if possible. He asks librarians to inform him what edition of the Letters they have, in order that he may get sight of those which he has not yet seen; also that individuals or librarians who have special collections of Juniusana will communicate with him. Mr. Edmands' subject, the Junius Letters, is interesting; his object, to make his bibliography complete, is praiseworthy; and the work is one that is eminently suited to the coöperation of librarians. Mr. Edmands has already proved his capacity by his *Bibliography of the Dies iræ*. There is no doubt that he will produce a good piece of work; it is the duty of us all to help to make it better.

## Communications.

## A. L. A. PROCEEDINGS.

MR. DEWEY's note in our last number, p. 458, was written under a misapprehension. Proof of the attendance register was submitted to Assistant Secretary Davidson and he had *not* the official record of attendance. The sentence to be added on p. 277 was not in the official record of proceedings.

C: A. CUTTER,  
Editor A. L. A. Proc.

## LIBRARIES AS SOURCES OF PRESENT INFORMATION.

APROPPOS of Hoyt's letter (p. 414, 415) I should have informed him that there exists a *Tribune* Index and a *Times* Index, and that few contemporary events would fail to be mentioned in one of these. J. S.

## LIBRARY BORES.

I USED to have a regular bore such as "Quid Nunc" mentions in his pathetic appeal for help, although he did not come every day. He never knew when to tear himself away, so I always used to mention some interesting new book which I would be glad to show him. I was careful to put it on a table as far from my office as possible. It pleased him, he thought I was very kind, and it relieved me. I have tried it on others, and always with success.

H. P. JAMES.

## THE BOOK-AGENT RAFFLED.

In reply to "Quid Nunc" (L. J., Nov., p. 434), let me describe my way of dealing with book-agents. It has stood successfully a test of nearly ten years and answered the double purpose of saving my time and that of my book committees and also of keeping books out of the library that we either did not want at all, or did not want at that time. Upon the appearance of one of the fraternity I find out how long he is to be in town, and then state that I rarely look at a book in the presence of an agent, but that if he will bring the work to me on a certain day (when it will be *convenient for me* to examine it) and leave it with me 24 hours I will look it over and recommend it to my book committee if I think it best to do so. If these terms are accepted well and good; if not, I rarely give any others.

Of course there are some men and some works that are treated differently. For example, in 1882, I think it was, D. Appleton & Co. sent an agent West with Reclus's great work "The Earth." He was a gentleman of such refinement and culture that I introduced him into the "Indianapolis Literary Club" where his society was very enjoyable. But I never saw another agent for whom I would have done that thing.

On another occasion the chairman of my book committee was present when an agent called; and he was so captivated by his wares and glib tongue that he caused me to subscribe to a work illustrated with photogravures and costing over \$100. I understood that the full board were not exactly satisfied with the matter; but the chairman had to make his own explanations. Had I been alone the subscription would not have been made.

A. W. TYLER.

## LIBRARIANS' MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION.

HAS the idea of a "Mutual Benefit Association" for Librarians ever been advanced? There are many of these associations in the country, one of which, the Bank Clerks' M. B. Assoc. of New York, now occurs to me. This has an invested fund of over \$100,000 received from donations and from honorary memberships (\$50 each), and a membership of 1300, the assessments for the last year (1888) being in the aggregate \$12 to each member. This association is confined to New York and the cities adjoining Brooklyn, Jersey City, etc., and its members must be employes of banks or banking institutions. Could not some plan of mutual benefit insurance among the employes of libraries throughout the country be devised somewhat after the usual methods, as to limit of age, physician's certificate as to condition of health, amount for which members may be insured, etc., or would the fraternity be too limited in number or too widely dispersed to allow of such an experiment? W. A. BARDWELL.

## THE SEMINARY LIBRARY.

MY remark, on p. 294 of the LIBRARY JOURNAL, that the seminary system was running to an extreme, should have been qualified by adding "in its relations to the university library." What I had in mind was the tendency towards building up the seminary library by splitting up or depleting the general library; against this tendency there is, undoubtedly, a growing reaction. Thus at Johns Hopkins, where, some twelve years ago, in the organization of the library, the principle was adopted which led to the establishment of a small library of general reference and a series of special libraries for each department of work, a warning note was sounded, if I mistake not, by Professor Sylvester on the eve of his departure for England; and President Gilman, in his eighth report, says, "As far as I can judge, the tendency to remove books from the central room has gone quite far enough." Again, a year later, he reports that "strong objections have been made to the removal of portions of the collections to other buildings, and the Library Committee felt obliged, in the course of last winter, to make public an expression of their opinion that the distribution of books had gone to a limit where it is best to stop."

With what is called the seminary method of study and investigation I am heartily in sympathy, none more so; but a distinction should be made between what is essential and what is merely accidental in the system as we find it. No doubt, in its German surroundings, certain accessories are needful for its successful working, but in a different environment some of these may very well be dispensed with. A little study of the conditions under which the seminary system had its origin, and the exercise of the quality so deservedly commended in our President's address at St. Louis—common-sense—should suffice to prevent us from falling into the error of mistaking the accidental for the essential features of the system. GEO. WM. HARRIS.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY LIBRARY,  
November 16, 1889.

STATE AID TO HISTORICAL SOCIETIES: AN INSTANCE.<sup>1</sup>

BY G. J. HAGAR.

IN 1841, while Mr. John R. Brodhead was prosecuting his work as agent of the State of New York for the collection of copies of documents relating to its history, deposited in the State Paper Offices of England, France, and Holland, a number of gentlemen in New Jersey opened a correspondence with him for the purpose of ascertaining what documents those offices held relating to the proprietary and colonial periods of their State. This correspondence was continued two years, and in 1843 sufficient information had been gathered to warrant a petition to the Legislature for State aid in procuring copies of documents whose absence created a wide break in the history of the State and greatly impeded legal actions, particularly in the line of property rights. Governor Haines warmly commended the measure in his official message, but it was defeated.

In 1844 the Judiciary Committee of the Assembly reported a bill recommending that Mr. Brodhead be authorized to compile a list of the New Jersey documents in the English office "referring to the history of the provinces of East and West Jersey, that is, between 1664 and 1702, and a similar list referring to the province of New Jersey from the year 1702 to the Revolutionary period, and to ascertain the cost of transcribing all such documents," and appropriating \$1000 for his services. This bill was also defeated.

In 1845 Governor Haines again urged the procurement of the list at the expense of the State; a special committee of the Assembly reported favorably, but their bill met the same fate as the others; and the promoters of the measure organized themselves as the New Jersey Historical Society on Feb. 27. The following year the Society presented a memorial to the Legislature, which was referred to a special committee and by them incorporated in resolutions, providing not only for ascertaining what New Jersey documents were in the English State Paper Offices, but for obtaining copies of similar papers believed to have been preserved in New York and other States. These resolutions failed through lack of a two-thirds vote.

A resolution to cease importuning the Legislature for aid and to attempt to accomplish the object by private enterprise was adopted by the Society in 1847. The individual efforts of the

members placed the Society in a position early in 1849 to instruct Mr. Henry Stevens, of London, to undertake the work of compiling the list of documents, and in September, 1851, the Society received from him a beautifully prepared and arranged index of the New Jersey documents in the English Office, in the form of more than 1800 cards in chronological order, to which others were subsequently added.

With this valuable beginning, the Society was induced to petition the Legislature for aid in publishing the index, on the consideration that the scope and character of the titles would arouse sufficient interest to lead the State to authorize the procurement of copies of the documents themselves. All that could be accomplished was the passage of a bill (1852) subscribing for copies of the index when printed to the amount of \$500. This was the first encouragement the Society had received from the State. In 1854 the Society began collecting various records from the offices of the several county clerks; in 1856 Governor Price recommended State aid to the Society, without effect; in 1857 the Assembly passed a resolution providing for the collection of historical documents within the State, which the Senate defeated; and in 1858 the Society published by private subscription "An Analytical Index to the Colonial Documents of New Jersey in the State Paper Offices of England," edited by William A. Whitehead, its Corresponding Secretary and the most persistent promoter of the measure.

This publication had the effect the Society had anxiously desired. The State caused copies of certain of the documents to be copied at a cost of fourpence sterling per folio of seventy-two words, and under a resolution approved April 6, 1871, published in 1872 these copies arranged in three volumes as follows: "The Journal of the Procedure of the Governor and Council of the Province of East New Jersey from and after the First day of December Anno Domini 1682," extended to 1703; "The Journal and Vote of the House of Representatives of the Province of Nova Cesarea, or New Jersey, in their First Sessions of Assembly, began at Perth Amboy the 10th Day of November, 1703," extended to Feb. 1, 1710; and "Minutes of the Council of Safety of the State of New Jersey" in 1777-'78. The Society received from the State for distribution among other societies 500 copies of each of these volumes.

<sup>1</sup> Presented to the Connecticut Historical Society, Dec. 3, 1889.



Though published in the name of the State, these volumes were generally and rightfully regarded as the fruit of the Society's determined efforts. They aroused widespread interest in a field and in a period replete with precious associations; were eagerly sought by other historical societies; and served to whet the appetite for the greater treasures known to exist but inaccessible.

Having thus been instrumental in securing an "Act for the Preservation of the Early Records of the State of New Jersey," after an aggressive action of thirty years, the Society caused a supplement to the act to be prepared in 1872, appropriating directly to it \$3000 to procure further copies of the early records. This bill was adopted and approved March 5, in 1877 a third supplement was adopted and approved March 29. In 1874 a further supplement to the act, also appropriating \$3000 directly to the Society, was adopted and approved March 5; in 1877 a third supplement was adopted and approved March 9; in 1878, a supplement to the supplement of 1872, appropriating \$1000 to the Society, was adopted and approved March 27; in 1884, another supplement to the act of 1872, appropriating \$3000 annually for three years directly to the Society,

was adopted and approved May 13; and in 1888, a further supplement to the act of 1872, appropriating \$3000 annually for five years, was adopted and approved March 26. This makes a total of \$31,500 appropriated by the State directly to the Society, of which 31,000 given since 1871-2 were to aid it in gathering and publishing the early records of the State.

A further aid was extended by the supplementary act approved Feb. 15, 1888, which provided that 50 copies of every State publication should be given the Society for exchange with other historical societies.

Combining the State appropriations with its available funds, the Society has published 7 volumes of the "Collections of the New Jersey Historical Society," including the "Analytical Index" (vol. 5); 11 volumes of the "New Jersey Archives," including the "General Index" (1888); and 19 volumes of "Proceedings of the New Jersey Historical Society," with the 20th volume now (Dec. 1, 1889) in hand; and has in its library sufficient copies of documents in London to fill 10 more volumes of "Archives," beside a large quantity of original manuscripts, charters, grants, and surveys that could not be duplicated.

#### CATALOG PRINTING FROM CARDS.

BY H. M. UTLEY, LIBRARIAN PUBLIC LIBRARY, DETROIT, MICH.

I HAVE recently printed a small special catalog, using the card catalog for printer's copy, and perhaps my experience in that matter may be of general interest. The cards are typewritten. They were not originally prepared with a view to printing, and we could not afford to print them in full. They were, therefore, carefully edited, and with a soft lead-pencil mark, easily erased after returning from the printer, such words as were to be omitted were crossed. Repetitions of names of authors were not stricken out, but the compositor was trusted to dash them, and he made very few mistakes—easily corrected in the proofs. The time spent in preparing the cards for the printer and in erasing pencil-marks after use was very much less than would have been required to make a copy especially for the printer, to say nothing of revision for errors made in copying, so that there was positive economy in the plan. Possibly a better way, if use as printer's copy is contemplated at the outset, would be to omit such portion of the entry as is not to be printed and afterward to add to the card, if more full entry is desired.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The Boston Athenæum has always printed its list of additions from the cards, which return from the compositor unsoiled; but as the compositor is an employé of the

The cards are of postal size. I ordered made a dozen tin boxes, which cost the trifling sum of one dollar. These were 5 inches square and  $2\frac{5}{8}$  inches deep, inside measurement. The cards are 3 inches wide, and thus come slightly above the top of the box. This will be found an advantage in reading and turning them. The edge of the tin should be turned over at the top, for if left sharp there is danger of cutting the fingers. Holes were punched through the sides of the boxes corresponding with the holes in the cards. Through these were passed a copper wire, the ends outside bent closely against the box. Copper wire was used, because, being soft, it is easily bent without breaking. The printers were not permitted to disturb the wires, or, under any circumstances, remove a card from the box.

I placed in each box cards enough to make a galley of printed matter. The number varied somewhat with the length of titles to be printed,

library working in the building, it has not been necessary to take the precautions which are necessary when the cards are sent outside.—C: A. C. All the bibliographies of the *Publishers' Weekly* office and the department material of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* are set from cards, though within the building, and the cards, numbered but left loose, are almost never lost.—R. B. B.]

but usually ran from 140 to 160. I soon found myself able to judge quite accurately the required number by glancing over the cards without stopping to count them. The cards about half filled the box, leaving plenty of room to turn them. The dozen boxes were enough to keep about 4 compositors going. One set was in the hands of the printers, another in the hands of the proof-readers, and another in my hands for revision of proofs. The cards were then removed from these last, which were again filled with fresh copy for the printer.

I may add that the cards came back from the printing-office untarnished by smutty fingers; in fact, one would not imagine from their appearance that they had been out of the library. The compositors were much pleased with the copy, and their proofs were unusually clean and correct.

Mr. Carr, of the Grand Rapids Public Library, has lately printed a catalog from cards, without either of us knowing that the other was doing so, and as his opinion and experience correspond so nearly with my own I quote, with his consent, from a letter lately received from him. He says: "I inquired of various librarians both by correspondence and at the St. Louis meeting, but could then learn of two only who had printed from the cards. One had it done by a compositor at the library, and the cards were merely kept in loose order in pasteboard boxes. The other

strung the cards on a cord or strings, and said it worked all right. I experimented with the latter method a little, but did not obtain satisfaction. So I had half a dozen wooden boxes made of  $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch oak, 5 by  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches and 2 inches deep, inside measurement, with a slope block at each end; also bored so that a brass rod could pass through, with knob, washer, and nut at ends, and thus secure the cards, much as in a regular drawer. I was led to use wooden boxes and of the size stated from having about the same thing on our tables to hold call-slips and for sorting charging-slips and the like. But they were more expensive than your tin ones, heavier, and I dare say not so neat. The half dozen with fittings cost about 60 cents each and proved longer than really necessary, for, as with yourself, it was soon found not desirable to put more than a galleyful in a box. I found that 75 to 100 cards were enough, depending on the fulness of the entries. Neither printers nor proof-readers were allowed to remove cards, and all were required to turn them by the edges only. As the result the cards are but slightly soiled at tops and corners, not more than would result in a few weeks' use by the public in the regular cases. The compositors quickly caught on to the style and arrangement, and expressed a decided liking for such copy. They made few mistakes, and their proofs were unusually clean."

#### "STORAGE" AND DECIMALS.

BY W. I. FLETCHER, LIBRARIAN AMHERST COLLEGE.

I AM invited to contribute a few words on these points by way of reply to the criticisms made by Mr. Dewey on my paper on "Library Superstitions" at St. Louis. The invitation comes, I ought to say, in reply to my complaint that while the PROCEEDINGS give Mr. Dewey's criticisms in full, and apparently "revised for the press," no mention is made of the brief, but as I thought sufficient, rejoinder I made at the time. I do not care for the matter as one of justice to myself; but I am glad of an opportunity to put in print a little more fully than I then expressed them my views on these two controverted points.

In my paper I protested against the effort, characteristic of the stack system of library construction, to utilize for book shelving "every perpendicular foot in the building," and asked why this principle is not applied to dwellings, stores, and factories. Mr. Dewey replied that "it is only for book storage that library stacks are advocated by us" and that "the modern building for storage puts floors close together or

else uses mezzanines." My rejoinder to this remark at the time was simply that book storage is another modern library "superstition." My meaning was that the idea of storage is not properly applicable to the books in a library in any such sense as to interfere with their being conveniently and comfortably used. There is an increasing demand in our public and college libraries for access to the books and facilities for their use *in situ*. No one has been more outspoken in hearty appreciation of this tendency than my critic himself, nor more ready to decry the ancient notion that a library is a storehouse for the safe preservation of books.

The modern library demands light on the books as they stand on the shelves, and decently pure air for those who live among them, both of which are inconsistent with the idea of mere storage, and impossible to be secured where floors are introduced, one for every  $7\frac{1}{2}$  feet of height in the building, no matter if they are perforated or even made of glass. "Vaults for storing

electroplates, and decks of large vessels," are hardly to be accepted as suggesting a fit model for a library.

As to decimals and the metric system, Mr. Dewey took me too much *au sérieux*. I did not suppose I would be understood really to advocate any imaginary "octal or duodenal" system as superior to the decimal. When I intimated that it would have been better for library interests had our early ancestors not counted their thumbs, I employed the same species of hyperbole that I do when I sigh for a despotic government because my neighbors don't keep the snow off their walks.

Decimals certainly have their place, and at this stage of the world's progress he must needs be a veritable foggy who would soberly advocate their disuse, or that of their finest practical development, the metric system.

Fire also is a good thing: but it has been well

said that fire is "a good servant but a bad master." What I object to in decimals in a library is the being bound by them. It is by virtue of the very excellence of the decimal system that it so readily gains acceptance as the basis of a classification, but the result is apt to be something like slavery. I remember when a question was asked in one of our Conferences about the advisability of a certain method of subdivision, our worthy Secretary said, "I would do it, if my notation allowed it," an expression suggestive of the tyranny of an abstract system of classification. And this brings me to the remark I made at St. Louis in reply to Mr. Dewey's criticism on this point, which was simply that I should oppose, and class among my "superstitions," the undue exaltation of *any* numerical system or arbitrary scheme for library classification, the decimal being worst only for its "fatal facility."

#### THE APPRENTICES' LIBRARY CHARGING SYSTEM.

BY J. SCHWARTZ.

IN Mr. Carr's "Report on Charging Systems" in the Conference number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL, on pp. 205-6, after a brief account of a plan devised by Prof. Jewett in 1861, but never put in practice, I find the following paragraph:

"The foregoing all sounds very much like an account of some 'combined charging systems' which have been elaborated long since and urged as new devices. But so far as now known, the idea was originally with Prof. Jewett."

As the only system of charging calling itself "combined" that I know of is the one devised by me in 1878, and since then in successful operation in the Apprentices' Library and elsewhere, the natural inference to be drawn from the above paragraph is that Mr. Carr has discovered a similarity between the two schemes, and that I have been strutting in borrowed plumes. Probably Mr. Carr does not intend to be so understood, but I consider it due to myself to show that the assumed similarity does not exist in fact, and that Mr. Carr has entirely misapprehended my method and what I claim for it.

In the first place, until the appearance of this "Report" I had never seen nor even so much as heard of Prof. Jewett's plan, so that even if it could be shown that it was exactly identical with mine, still both could be original — Prof. Jewett, of course, in that case, being entitled to credit for priority of discovery.

In the second place, as all devisers of charging systems have to grapple with three problems only, (1) How to keep an account with the book, (2) with the reader, and (3) with *time*, and as all

plans ever devised must, of necessity, have used one or more of these accounts, it follows that devices for each one separately must have been in use from time immemorial. The only originality possible in the case is in their combination in a certain way to produce a given result. I therefore do not, and never did, lay any claim to originality in the mere fact of using a card for the borrower and another card or slip for the book, since these devices, either separately or together, whether kept on slips, cards, in books, have formed a part of every system ever devised or that can be devised.

It is obvious that if an account is to be kept with the book and with the reader at the same time that a double entry is necessary, or at least something that is equivalent to a double entry. Now, it is only in the particular mode of making this entry or entries that the originality of the system is shown. The simplest mode would be to have a page for each reader in one ledger, and another page for each book in another ledger, enter the reader's number and date of issue in the latter, and the book number and date of issue in the former, or in place of the number of reader and book substitute their *names*. This plan is so cumbersome that it naturally suggests substituting loose cards or slips in each case, and these have entirely superseded ledgers in all the prominent systems now in use. In every plan (except one) yet devised, using the two accounts (including Prof. Jewett's), one of the principal objections is that not only is it necessary to make two entries for every book issued, but both entries must be



filed separately, and, what is still a greater objection, both places must be examined in crediting a returned book. In a busy library this is a serious objection.

In trying to devise a plan for my library I sought to overcome this difficulty. Among all the plans examined only one appeared to me to offer a feasible solution, namely, the Evansville. In this plan there is a slip for every book, on which each successive issue is charged by reader's number and stamp of date, and a borrower's card — kept by the reader — on which the date and return of each issue is stamped. When a book is returned the slip for it is placed with the book, and remains in it on the shelf until the next issue. This I considered the ideal system, and I was about to adopt it when two objections occurred to me: (1) It is more important to know what particular books each reader has taken out than to know which readers took out a particular book, and (2) if the reader's card is to contain this information, then it should remain in the library. It occurred to me that by attaching a gummed slip in each book, on which the date of issue could be stamped, every service performed by the Evansville reader's card could be secured, and at the same time the nuisance of duplicating lost cards could be avoided. I therefore simply inverted the system. The reader's card contains the *only* entry made in my system (the book slip is only *stamped*), and as it is filed each day in the order of the last *book number* charged on it, it serves the same purpose as the book slip in other systems. The advantages claimed for this new application of an old idea over other systems are as follows:

1. There is a *permanent* record with each book and with each reader.
2. Only one entry and a stamp of date are required.
3. There is only one place to look for in crediting a book.
4. The person who has a given book can be ascertained as easily as in other systems.
5. With the same completeness afforded by other methods there is only *one-half* the labor.

If there is any other charging system that can make similar claims, then mine is not original. Prof. Jewett's plan certainly *cannot* claim them, and how any one, especially an accountant, could see any resemblance between that method and my system, to say nothing of the implied suggestion that it is the father and mine the child, is a mystery to me, which I can account for only on one supposition: that Mr. Carr, when I explained my system to him at the Apprentices' Library, forgot to take note of its principal features, and having his mind charged with a mass of details of other methods, he "mixed those systems up." I will merely show the points of *dissimilarity* between the two schemes, to prove that the two are not even forty-second cousins:

1. Prof. Jewett's plan does *not* keep a permanent record either with the book or with the reader.
2. In crediting a book two places must be looked in — one for reader's receipt and the other for his card.
3. In charging a book these two above items must be arranged in two series.
4. It is impossible to tell where a given book is that is not on the shelves.
5. The book slip is arranged *alphabetically* by reader's name, as is likewise his card.
6. The reader's card does not seem to have any defined function except to serve as a repository for a list of call numbers of books desired.
7. There is a separate book slip for each book issued, but no slip containing *all* the issues of a given book.

In short, there is about as much similarity between the Jewett system and the Schwartz system of charging as there is between the true definition of a crab and the one said to have been submitted to Cuvier by the French Academy. A crab they defined as "a little red beast that walks backwards," which Cuvier declared to be strictly correct, with the trifling exceptions that the crab is not a beast, is not red, and does not walk backwards.

#### MOTHER GOOSE FOR LIBRARIANS.

Sing a song of libraries,  
Alcoves full of books,  
Four-and-twenty systems  
Everywhere one looks.  
When librarians gather  
They all begin to sing:  
"Isn't mine a pretty plan  
To set before the king!"

I made a little catalogue  
Upon a woful day,  
I sent it to the public  
For many a mile away.

They sneered at it, they jeered at it,  
They dragged it through the mire  
I would not make another now  
For all a long year's hire.

Higgledy, Piggledy,  
The pamphlet pile,  
How it grows larger  
All the while  
And overflows the cases.  
The weak things will not stand in file.  
Higgledy, Piggledy,  
My pamphlet pile  
Shall go to feed the blazes.

## WHAT WE DO WITH PAMPHLETS. II.

## BROOKLYN LIBRARY.

THE Brooklyn Library now contains over 12,000 pamphlets, and additions are made every day. Some years ago a large number were selected from the stock at that time owned by the Association and bound up into volumes wherever enough were found on any subject of interest to form a good-sized volume. It is proposed, from time to time, to reduce the stock by thus binding, the volumes formed being fully catalogued under author and subject in the card catalogue of additions. The binding used is mostly half morocco, plain, without lettering, this being marked on the backs of the volumes after they have been covered with paper. The arrangement of the pamphlet stock on the shelves is alphabetical under subjects, the pamphlets being tied closely together in moderate sized packages, and a paper label inserted in the end of each bundle indicating its contents. Thus any one at the shelves is guided directly to the subject sought. A complete catalogue of every pamphlet in the collection is written on slips, and is kept, arranged under subjects, in drawers near the librarian's desk, the arrangement being on much the same plan of classification as that of the printed catalogue. There is also another alphabet arranged under author's names, or by titles in cases of anonymous publications. This slip-catalogue is not intended to be used by the public, but when inquiry is made for all we have on a given subject it is very easy, after bringing out whatever books the library has that bear upon the topic, to refer to the subject list of pamphlets for anything additional that may be contained in this department. Of course the subject-list is used much more than that of authors, and, being very comprehensive, with plenty of cross-references, is always consulted before ascending to the gallery where the pamphlet stock is shelved, thus saving time and useless travel. The additions to the stock of pamphlets, as well as to the slips describing them, are incorporated in their proper places as time permits.

Time has not yet permitted the arrangement of a considerable stock of duplicate pamphlets which have been laid aside. This is one of a number of things that might be done should the librarian ever find himself or his assistants scant of employment.

W. A. BARDWELL.

## NEW YORK Y. M. C. A. LIBRARY.

THE library of the Young Men's Christian Association of New York has an accumulation of several thousand unbound pamphlets. Want of time and means has prevented us from cata-

loguing and binding this material. As our catalogue of books is nearly completed to date, we hope to commence in 1890 to index pamphlets.

Bound collections of pamphlets received by the library are catalogued, each individual pamphlet being indexed under author and subject, the same as a book. They are classified under the specific subject to which they relate, or if they are miscellaneous, then they go under polygraphy. The library is classified by Dewey's system, and books are arranged within classes by Cutter's alphabetic order table. In the case of pamphlets, however, a modification of Cutter's system is employed, the letter P being used alone for the book number, and each volume numbered in succession, vols. 1, 2 being designated thus:  $\frac{111}{-P} \frac{222}{-P}$ . By this method they can always be kept in their alphabetical order, pamphlets standing on the shelves before all other book numbers commencing with P, as,  $\frac{111}{-P} \frac{222}{-P} \frac{333}{-P} \frac{444}{-P}$ —the individual volumes taking their place like any other set of books. The individual pamphlet, in the reader's catalogue, would receive a designation as follows: 329—P, vol. I., etc. In arranging a large collection of pamphlets I should sort them so as to conform as closely as possible to my scheme of classification. If there is a large number of pamphlets, of which there are but one or two on a specific subject, then these should be held till others accumulate, or they may be bound as polygraphic pamphlets.

Some brochures are worthy of being bound separately. Our libraries are not in a condition to bind all their pamphlets singly, but certain rare, valuable documents, should have the same treatment as a book.

Should all pamphlets be catalogued? A large library with ample funds (if such a one exists) should answer the question very differently from a small one. A large library may well consider the question whether the labor, money, and space saved by a judicious exclusion would not be the wisest course. A small library cannot afford the expense of shelving many bound volumes of pamphlets. It should look sharply after all local documents, reports, historical sketches, sermons, etc.

Poole's Index has created an extensive demand for periodicals; similarly, there will be a demand for pamphlets when they have once been catalogued. This has been the experience in this library, especially in the more popular subjects.

As pamphlets become the permanent stock in a library they should be strongly bound. Most libraries should use economy in binding. Sheep and roan should not be employed; better use

strong cloth or the less expensive moroccos. Duck with very little coloring matter, I believe, would be durable, but duck would not be in keeping with books in fine bindings. The covers should be bound if they contain matter of value not in the text. Contents should be written on the fly-leaves.

R. B. POOLE.

PROVIDENCE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

LET me say, in the first place, that I do not state the practice outlined below as one necessarily suited to all libraries, nor even to all libraries of the size of our own. I believe it to be, in general, a sound principle that libraries of the smaller size should not aim to do much with pamphlets, that not much of their money should go to the purchase of them, and that those received as gifts should be turned over to the larger libraries, where they can be more advantageously handled. In our own case, however, we have had no option. We found, almost from the first, that questions were being submitted to us by readers, and lines of study undertaken, which in many cases nothing else but some pamphlet would answer. We have accordingly continued to accumulate the pamphlets, while at the same time the use of the pamphlets on the part of our readers has itself steadily increased. Up to about two years ago our arrangement of the pamphlets was in one rigid alphabetical order. We have found it better in every way to substitute for this a division into several clearly marked groups, arranging all the members of a given group alphabetically and chronologically. These "groups" comprise (1) publications of governments (national, state, and municipal); (2) publications of libraries; (3) publications of colleges and other educational institutions; (4) publications of other organizations (as hospitals, historical societies, boards of trade, etc.); (5) biographical sketches (arranged alphabetically by the individual subject); (6) other pamphlets (arranged alphabetically by authors' names). Under No. 3 the alphabetical order would bring the publications respectively of, for instance, Hamilton College, Harvard University, Johns Hopkins University, in the order named. Under the latter would stand all the "annual reports," in chronological order, all the "registers" in their chronological order, etc. Besides these methods of grouping, there are instances in which subject rather than form of publication rules; namely, "collections" on a given topic, such as the Caleb Fiske Harris collection on slavery and the rebellion. When this important collection was made to the library in 1884, it numbered about 8300 pieces. By purchase, gift, and exchange, it has now increased

to considerably more than 10,000, and is one of the most valuable in the country. To use this collection historical students from places as distant as Ithaca, New Brunswick, Baltimore, and Ann Arbor have visited Providence, remaining several days.

The use made of the pamphlets has from the first been very great. In such cases as the slavery collection, just mentioned, it is of course chiefly at the library, and in the special room furnished for the purpose. In other instances the need of the reader has been such as to make it desirable to take the pamphlet home with him. We have therefore made large use of the "Emerson binders" in the issue of the pamphlets, lacing them in temporarily, and issuing them as books. If, however, we find that the demand for a given pamphlet is likely to be steady, we at once send it to the bindery, and make it "a book" in every sense at once. An increasing number of pamphlets, from year to year, have been thus treated. The Harris collection above cited is not the only important one acquired by the library. One other, given during the present year, comprises a most valuable statistical library, numbering about 1800 separate publications. These were accumulated by the late Dr. E. M. Snow, a member of numerous statistical societies in this country and in Europe. They comprise census reports, registration reports, charity, prison, police, and health reports, and statistical atlases, issued by nearly every European government, and in almost as many different languages. It has already proved of great service to students of sociological questions.

In conclusion, it may be said that if the reading of our "constituency" had not from the beginning been of so specialized a nature — largely, indeed, through the methods we have employed for assisting the readers — we should undoubtedly have had much less use for pamphlets than has been the case.

W. E. FOSTER.

NEW YORK MERCANTILE LIBRARY.

NOT being troubled with a shelf classification, our pamphlets are easily arranged and cared for. When sufficient pamphlets have been received to make a goodly-sized volume (without taking into consideration the subjects to which they relate) they are all bound together, and the volume given its number in sequence. Each pamphlet is then catalogued under the name of the author, and also under its subject, giving the number of the volume which it may be. We formerly used the pamphlet cases, but believe our present plan far preferable and much more secure from loss.

W. T. PEOPLES.

## THE TILDEN LIBRARY BEQUEST.

JUDGES VAN BRUNT and Brady of the Supreme Court, General Term, Nov. 8, set aside the decision of Judge Lawrence affirming the validity of the Tilden trust clause in the will of Samuel J. Tilden, and ordered a new trial of the case. Judge Daniels dissents, so that of the four Supreme Court Judges who have passed upon the case two, Lawrence and Daniels, declare in favor of the will, and two, Van Brunt and Brady, deny its validity. The case now goes to the Court of Appeals, and it will be about two years more before the litigation ends.

After reciting the provisions of the Revised Statutes as to trusts and powers in trusts, Judge Van Brunt says:

"The executors of Mr. Tilden are the trustees of a trust created in respect to the rest, residue, and remainder of his property mentioned in the will, or they are the grantees of a special power in trust in respect to such rest, residue, and remainder, and whether the executors be trustees of a trust or grantees of a power, the gift under consideration being to a charitable use, to be held valid. It must be sufficiently definite to be capable of enforcement by a judicial decree. Mr. Tilden, in case of the incorporation of the Tilden trust, authorizes his executors and trustees to convey to or apply to the use of this corporation so much of the rest, residue, and remainder of his property as they might deem expedient. This clause cannot be construed, as is claimed by the counsel for the respondents, to be a direction by the testator to his executors and trustees to endow this institution unless they shall deem it expedient to do so, without a perversion of the whole tenor of the language of the clause, as it was the clear intention of the testator not to confer upon the Tilden trust, even after incorporation, any power to claim anything from the hands of these executors and trustees as a matter of right.

"Therefore, without action upon the part of the executors, the Tilden trust could not possibly claim anything, and its power to claim an endowment is not only taken away in case the trustees should determine that it was inexpedient to endow it, but its very power to take anything depends upon the affirmative judgment of the executors and trustees that it is expedient that it should be endowed with some amount, which must be determined by the trustees before it could be applied to the use of the corporation. Such being the condition of the power conferred, it was incapable of being executed by a judicial decree because there were no parties interested under the power itself and no fund set apart which, even had a party been defined, such party could claim. Whether there would be such party or such fund depended entirely upon the affirmative action of the executors and trustees. . . . If the provisions of the will relating to this residue and remainder are to be deemed a trust, therefore they are void, and if they are to be deemed to confer simply a power in trust upon the executors and trustees, they are equally invalid for indefiniteness unless the execution or non-execution of the power was made expressly to depend upon the will of the grantee of the power. . . . It is plain

that the discretion which is vested in these trustees cannot be controlled and cannot be exercised by any other person or court, and thus no duty has been imposed upon them the performance of which can be upheld by a court of equity, and this is the test of the validity of such a power as a power in trust.

"The radical vice of the entire provision seems to have arisen from the testator's unwillingness to confer any enforceable rights upon any qualified person or body. He seems to have absolute confidence in his executors (which is to be regretted), and therefore the exclusion of that necessary definiteness for which executorial or trust discretion cannot be substituted under our system of law. . . . It is no answer that the clause may be made definite by the action of the executors. The question must be determined as of the time of the death of the testator. A trustee cannot make that valid which is invalid, nor can he invalidate that which is valid."

Judge Van Brunt says in conclusion: "It is undoubtedly a great misfortune that the intention of the testator to found a trust of the character mapped out by his will should be frustrated, and that the city of New York should not receive the advantages of the munificence by which it was intended that its people should be benefited; but this consideration ought not to cause the court to violate rules and statutes which have been adopted as best subserving the interests of the people of this State."

Judge Daniels, in his dissenting opinion, holds that the laws of this State do not abridge the authority of the testator to vest in his executors a discretionary power over his estate to be expressly dependent upon an exercise according to the will of the grantee for the benefit of a designated person or party.

## THE JOHN CRERAR LIBRARY BEQUEST.

IN the will of the late John Crerar, probated at Chicago on Nov. 14, the following clause, which it is estimated will give between \$2,000,000 and \$2,500,000 to found a free library, occurs:

"50. Recognizing the fact that I have been a resident of Chicago since 1862, and that the greater part of my fortune has been acquired here, and acknowledging with hearty gratitude the kindness which has always been extended to me by my many friends and by my business and social acquaintances and associates, I give, devise, and bequeath all the rest, remainder, and residue of my estate, both real and personal, for the erection, creation, maintenance, and endowment of a free public library, to be called "The John Crerar Library," and to be located in the City of Chicago, Ill., the preference being given to the South Division of the city, inasmuch as the Newberry Library will be located in the North Division. I direct that my executors and trustees cause an act of incorporation under the laws of Illinois to be procured to carry out the purpose of this bequest; and I request that Norman Williams be made the first President there-

of, and that in addition to my executors and trustees the following named friends of mine will act as the first Board of Directors in such corporation and aid and assist my executors and trustees therein, namely: Marshall Field, E. W. Blatchford, T. B. Blackstone, Robert T. Lincoln, Henry W. Bishop, Edward G. Mason, Albert Keep, Edson Keith, Simon J. McPherson, John M. Clark, and George A. Armour or their survivors. I desire the building to be tasteful and substantial and fireproof, and that a sufficient fund be reserved over and above the cost of its construction to provide, maintain, and support a library for all time. I desire that books and periodicals be selected with a view to create and sustain a healthy, moral, and Christian sentiment in the community, and that all nastiness and immorality be excluded. I do not mean by this that there shall be anything but hymn-books and sermons, but I mean that dirty French novels and all sceptical trash and works of questionable moral tone shall never be found in this library."

Mr. Crerar, the son of John Crerar, was born in New York City. In 1862 he removed to Chicago, where he lived till his death. He was prominent in business and club circles. He died in Chicago Nov. 6.

On this will, the *Intercean* of Nov. 15 remarks:

"One of the most remarkable wills, in which is all kindness, loving remembrance, generous sentiment, and the strong, clear, considerate spirit of the just man, is that of the late John Crerar. We do not remember ever to have read an instrument of this nature worthier admiration, or one in which was a more gracious, equitable disposition of riches. It will repay perusal. Indeed it will touch the heart and inspire the thought of the reader as the simple, candid reflex of a good man's character."

"Mr. Crerar was a typical business man, of Scotch antecedents, shrewd, careful, exacting, but just, and in accumulating fortune he was mindful of the friends and influences that aided him. His heart did not wither as his purse grew large, and the instances of rich men remembering in their wills persons who were kind to mother or brother are rare enough to make this homely document worthy preservation, as one puts by a truth-inspired poem for after reading. The sum of \$3,500,000 is a grave trust, and few men are such good stewards as Mr. Crerar proved himself to be. Though he provided for relatives bountifully and remembered friends generously, he cast a Christian gaze around, and found where to stretch forth a helping hand for the dignity and honor of humanity. He saw the poor and the hungry, the unfortunate and the needy, the widow and the orphan, the homeless and the friendless, and, like the good Fenelon, in whose high praise Burke grew doubly eloquent, opened his heart to them as to his brothers. He gave to religious and benevolent institutions very nearly \$800,000 in sixteen different bequests, besides \$50,000 to industrial and \$10,000 to historic interests in our midst. Patriotism as much as friendship it was prompted him to set apart \$100,000 for a monument to Lincoln."

"These bequests alone would have endeared perpetually his name to the people of Chicago; but even nobler than these, as indicating broader and more enduring usefulness, is the free library fund that will give to the city one of the most beneficent public institutions. It would not have signified so much had this munificent gift been made without specifications as to the character and objects of the library. The city is not poor in literary resources for the good of the people. Our public library is a superb storehouse of general literature, and the Newberry Library will be unexcelled as the repository of exact information. But the Crerar Library will have advantages over these in being an eclectic library, so to speak, designed as much for the good as for the pleasure of the community. The words accompanying this bequest deserve to be fashioned into gold and set in the main hall of the new building."

"The books, periodicals, etc., are to be selected with a view to extending a healthy moral and Christian tone throughout the community, and to the exclusion of all nastiness and immorality from the shelves. This is said in support of no narrow prejudices and Puritanic notions, but in respect to the purity of youth and the honesty and dignity of manhood. The testator declared: 'I do not mean by this that there shall not be anything but hymn-books and sermons, but I mean that dirty French novels and sceptical trash and works of questionable moral tone shall never be found in this library. I want its atmosphere that of Christian refinement and its aim and object the building up of character.'"

"This is a wholesome recognition of the need of a moral war against the prostitution of literature now so flagrant, and which seems to be dangerously on the increase."

"If the chosen directors of the Crerar Library carry out the suggestion in the spirit of its making the new institution will be inestimably valuable as a centre of attraction to the clear-minded readers, young and old, who wish to avail themselves of the best works of poetry, fiction, travel, philosophy, etc. seeking profit and instruction, and wishing not to run the risk of having febrile literature insinuated into the home on a library card. It will do good, furthermore, in forcing other libraries to a higher tone and stricter responsibility."

#### A LIBRARY EXCHANGE.

Mr. N. S. ROSENAU, No. 2, Fitch Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., sends out this circular:

"The difficulty experienced during a considerable number of years spent as Secretary of the Charity Organization Society in collecting reports on charitable and economic subjects has led me to believe that a systematic attempt on the part of the principal libraries of the country to obtain such publications would be of much advantage to students of economy and charity and might meet with a large degree of success."

"After consultation with Mr. J. N. Larned, Superintendent of the Buffalo Library, and with his approval, I have decided to ask coöperation of the libraries of this country in a sort of library



exchange, with headquarters in this city under my supervision.

"During its experimental stage the exchange will be devoted to the collection of reports and other publications, published gratuitously, and covering the following range: State Boards of Charity, State Boards of Health, State Labor Bureaus, City Boards of Health, City Departments of Charity, Penal and Reformatory Institutions, Prisoners' Aid Societies, Alms-houses, Asylums for the Insane and Idiotic, Asylums for the Blind and for Deaf-Mutes, Asylums for the Aged and Infirm, Orphanages and Hospitals, Charity Organizations and Benevolent Societies, Labor Organizations.

"The intention is to endeavor to obtain an agreement from boards, institutions, and societies throughout the United States, to send to the exchange their reports and publications in bulk, as issued, for distribution to such libraries as may constitute the exchange their agent.

"It is estimated that should fifteen libraries agree to use the exchange, the expense to each will not exceed \$50 per annum.

"There will be no expense of office rent or supervision on my part, the funds going to pay clerk hire, postage, express charges, and printing, and the *pro rata* expense will of course be governed by the number of libraries joining the enterprise.

"In order to commence operations it will be required that each library constitute the exchange its agent to collect publications and pay the sum of, say, \$10 in advance to cover the preliminary work; the remaining charge for the year to be ascertained and paid at the end of three months, and in no case to exceed \$40.

"Should the exchange prove successful and of benefit to its members, its work may be extended hereafter to include publications and reports of all kinds.

"I will be very glad to have your ideas on the subject, and also any suggestions you may be pleased to make."

Mr. J. N. Larned, of the Buffalo Library, sends the following with Mr. Rosenau's circular:

"The plan of Mr. Rosenau, which he has set forth in the accompanying circular letter, is one that I have discussed with him several times during the past year, and it seems to me to offer something highly desirable to libraries. A full collection of the annual reports of institutions and of municipal and state bureaus and officials, in the departments covered by Mr. Rosenau's proposal—especially if the collection is kept up to the latest dates of all reports—is an exceedingly important possession for any library. At the same time, it is a very difficult collection for any single library to make and maintain. The systematic attention and labor it requires can be applied to the supplying of 50 libraries with hardly more expenditure than any one would find necessary doing it alone. Divided among 50, the cost of the work would be insignificant, and I really do not see why there should not be found 50 libraries in the country, ready to join in so promising a coöperative undertaking. If successful it may widen into collecting agencies still more important.

"Mr. Rosenau is one of the young men, not numerous in any country, who are genuinely

public-spirited and ambitious to do good work in the world. His experience as Secretary of the Charity Organization Society of this city, and as an active member of the National Conference of Charities and Correction, has led him to see the importance of a more systematic library distribution of the literature of social science. He is willing to contribute his time and labor to the working-up of the necessary agency.

"I hope the public libraries will coöperate with him."

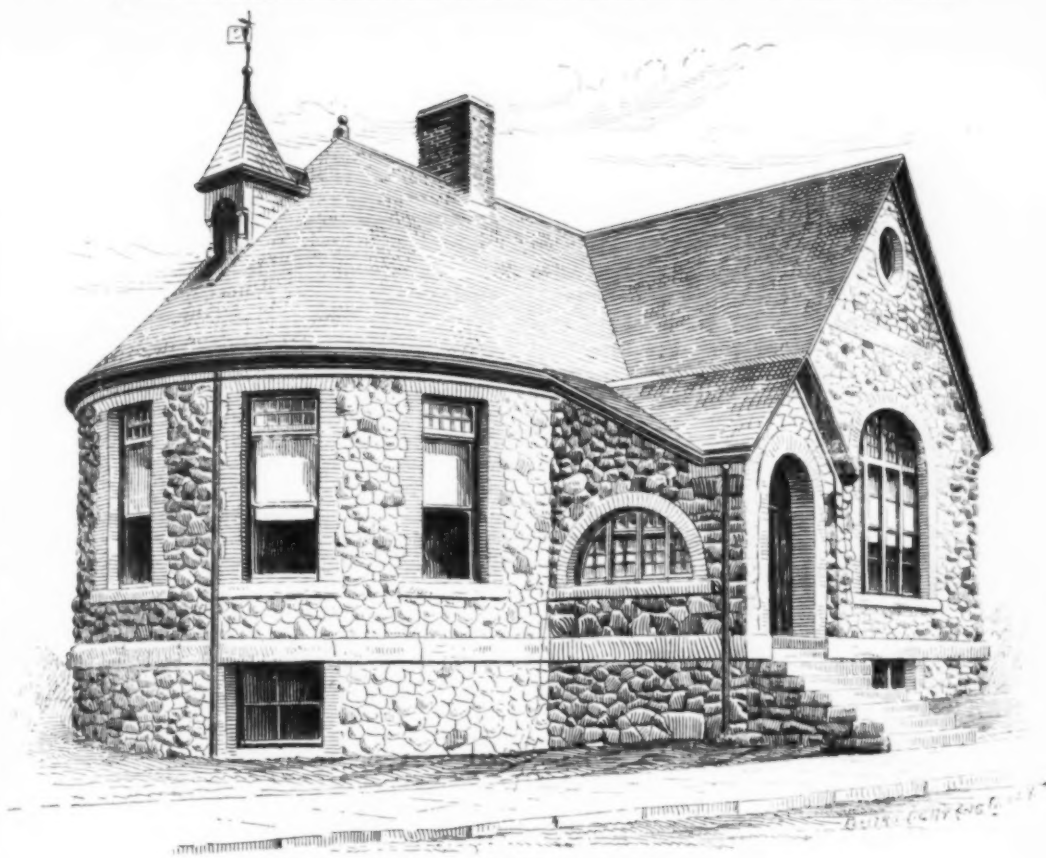
#### LIBRARIES OF INTERNATIONAL AND FOREIGN LAW.

*From the Nation, Sept. 19, 1889.*

THE prize on the Bluntschli Foundation, formed by the contributions of the admirers of the eminent Swiss-German international jurist and professor, has been awarded for the first time to Paul Heilborn, Referendary at Berlin, for an essay on the subject of "The Passage of Belligerent Troops and War Material Through Neutral Territory." The second prize competition ought especially to interest Americans. It is: "The Right Belonging to Governments in Time of Peace of Expelling Foreigners; Its Foundation According to Public Law, and its Limits According to International Law." The question refers only to the right of expulsion as a political measure, and not as a police measure, not as a penalty of crime.

It is questionable whether the existing libraries in the United States offer sufficient facilities to American students wishing to compete for some of these prizes. Some years ago the Institute of International Law put on its programme as a subject of discussion the best method of spreading in any one country a knowledge of the legislation of other countries. At the meeting the French members laughed at the question and advised other countries to follow their example. The Committee on Foreign Legislation of the French Ministry of Justice started in 1876 a library of this kind, and, by means of well-considered purchases, exchanges with other States, and gifts, this now amounts to over 4000 works and 18,000 volumes on the legislation of every country in the world, international law, political economy, statistics, and political geography, including dictionaries and other aids. The catalogue of this library has just been published ("Catalogue de la Bibliothèque du Comité de Législation Étrangère," Paris, 1889), which is a real vade-mecum on this subject. There is a nucleus for such a library in the State Department at Washington, but similar ones should be established at New York, Boston, and Chicago, and wherever there is a centre of political study. Many a question arises pertaining to our social and political development, the solution of which would be much aided by a careful comparative study of foreign legislation and systems. For completing such a library no better guide could be taken than this Paris catalogue.

In the next number of the *Nation* was a letter from Mr. Tillaghast, of the Massachusetts State Library, stating that his library "has within the past few years made a modest effort to supply such a demand, and contains, in addition to the statutes of this country, fairly complete collections of the laws of [32] governments and provinces," which he enumerates.



THE SOUTHWORTH LIBRARY, SOUTH DARTMOUTH, MASS.

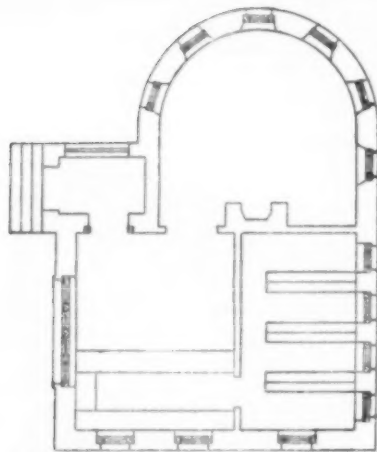
*By courtesy of the Springfield Daily Union.*

## THE SOUTHWORTH LIBRARY, SOUTH DARTMOUTH, MASS.

THE accompanying illustrations represent the library building presented by John H. Southworth, of Springfield, Mass., to his native place, South Dartmouth, near New Bedford, Mass. The building is a handsome one and cost about \$5000. A library of about 3400 volumes also was selected and furnished as a gift by Mr. Southworth. The whole is designed as a memorial of Mr. Southworth's father, Deacon John Southworth.

The building stands on high ground at the intersection of two streets, facing the south and east, the entrance being through the porch on the east side. The semi-circular end, in which is situated the reading-room, is toward the south, and its windows command a view of the mouth of the Apponagansett River with the islands of Cuttyhunk, Penekese and Nashuena, and also of

Nonquitt, where Gen. Sheridan died last summer. The building is 40 feet long from north to south, and its extreme width is 34 feet from east to west. It has a porch 5 x 9 feet, a public room, where books are to be given out, 16 x 20 feet in size, a room for storage of the books, 12 x 20 feet in dimensions, and a reading-room 20 feet square with a semi-circular end as shown in the plan of the ground floor. The walls of the rooms are about 12 feet high and are very thick and solid. The ceilings rise to the height of 16 feet in the centre, the flat part being of selected Florida pine with ribs of California red wood dividing the panels and the sloping part being all red wood. The floors, door and window finish, and the panelled dados in all the rooms are also red wood. All the floors are narrow birch except the porch floor, which is tiled.



GROUND PLAN SOUTHWORTH LIBRARY.  
*From the Springfield Daily Union.*

The reading-room has a large, open fireplace with an arched opening built of pressed and moulded brick, with a tiled hearth. In this room the six windows have their top lights of colored glass. The entrance porch has its inside walls finished with red brick, with a tile floor and colored border. Against the west wall of this porch the inhabitants of South Dartmouth propose placing a tablet in recognition of the generous gift of the building and its contents. This tablet will be of freestone.

The exterior of the building is of rough pasture stone with natural color and moss on them. The door and window trimmings, heads and arches are of brick and the sills and belt of rock-faced granite. Under the whole building there is a deep cemented cellar.

Samuel M. Davis, of South Dartmouth, is the contractor for the whole work. The masonry was done by Jenney & Buffington, of New Bedford. The plans were drawn by Robert H. Slack, of New Bedford, and the whole was under the superintendence of Architect Slack, of that city. The whole work has been done in the most thorough manner and reflects great credit on the builders.

Mr. Southworth has also presented to the Congregational church of South Dartmouth a parsonage valued at \$1800 and real estate for the support of the church valued at \$15,200, making his total gift to the village and the church \$22,000.

Mr. Southworth was born at South Dartmouth October 9, 1818. He was educated at North Bridgewater and his first effort in business was as a clerk in the dry-goods house of Charles Atherton and Enoch Hertton, at New Bedford, in 1836. His health not being good, Mr. Southworth removed to Chicopee Falls and conducted a merchandise business for F. A. L. Adams & Co., but soon went to South Dartmouth, and in 1842 entered into partnership with Capt. Michael Baker

in the general merchandise business. In 1844 he removed to Westfield and engaged in the dry-goods business, and in 1847 he became connected with Wells Southworth in building the Agawam Canal Company's cotton-mills at Mittineague, and acted as resident engineer, paymaster, and book-keeper for the corporation. In 1849 he also became connected with paper-mills at Pequonock and Rainbow, Ct.

In 1851 Mr. Southworth removed to Philadelphia and took charge of the paper warehouse of the Southworth Manufacturing Company. In 1854 he was made a Director in the Company. He was an Alderman from the 10th Ward of Philadelphia in 1860 and a member of the Union League. In 1860, in company with his relatives, Wells and Edward Southworth, he bought an interest in the Glasgow Paper Company at South Hadley Falls, now the Hampshire Mills, and acted as Agent and Director, and in 1868 Treasurer, and in 1879 President. He was also President of the Greenleaf & Taylor Manufacturing Company. He lived in Philadelphia until 1872, when he removed to Springfield.

Mr. Southworth has given beside the gift to the library and church at South Dartmouth, \$10,000 each to Amherst and Mt. Holyoke Colleges and \$10,000 to the Central Congregational Church at Philadelphia.

#### THE PUBLIC LIBRARY ASSAULT.

MR. W. H. BRETT, of the Cleveland Public Library, writes to the *Nation* on Mr. Hubbard's article:

"... The second evil alleged, namely, the collection of immoral books, touches upon one of the most difficult problems for the librarian. There are certain well-known books which, though gross in subject and style as reflecting the age which produced them, still have a recognized place in literature, and therefore claim a place in the library. Some of them are manifestly unfit for general circulation, and these are usually kept out of the circulating library and issued only to those who may reasonably be expected to make a proper use of them. To this extent and no further is the charge that libraries contain semi-private collections of immoral books true. That bad books, having no recognized value and only intended to gratify a prurient taste, are intentionally collected, I know to be untrue of many of our libraries, and I do not believe it true of any of them. To those who know the librarians of this country, the assertion that they would lend themselves to any such arrangement is too absurd to merit a serious denial.

"As to the remedy suggested for these alleged evils, namely, that the libraries be placed under the direction of the State Boards of Education, the comment on this may be as brief as the celebrated chapter on the snakes of Iceland—that is, there are in most States no such boards. There is usually a State Superintendent of Schools, selected for his specific knowledge of and experience in school-work. The libraries being an independent and important educational factor, it would be as reasonable to place the schools

under the direction of a State Superintendent of Libraries, if such an officer existed, as to subordinate the libraries to one who is simply the chief schoolmaster of the State. If State Bureaus of Education, using the word in its broad sense, could be organized, the libraries, the schools, both public and private, and all other educational work might receive from them helpful guidance. Our libraries have received much valuable assistance from the United States Bureau of Education, though not in the direction suggested.

"The writer upon whom I have been commenting, speaks also of the comparatively recent origin of the public library, and of its rapid growth, which has, in a little more than a generation, placed it beside the church and the school, 'the complete triad of the moral and intellectual forces of the age,' and then draws a picture of the ideal library, which is very like that which the librarians of the country are trying to realize. The meetings of the American Library Association, and of the local societies, as well as the practical papers published in their journals, not only bear witness to the enthusiasm and industry of the librarians of the country, but show that they, better than any others, realize the defects which still exist, and are laboring strenuously to remedy them. The public library, so far from being in its decadence, is just on the threshold of its work."

#### THE FIRST PROTESTANT FREE LIBRARY IN ENGLAND.

JOHN TAYLOR, City Librarian, Bristol, wrote to the *Athenaeum*, September 20:

"It is stated on so late authority as that of the writers of the article 'Libraries' in the new edition of the 'Encyclopædia Britannica' that Humphrey Chetham's Library, Manchester, established in 1653, may be called 'the first free library in England.' The following transcript of a document hitherto unpublished will show that, about forty years before the fine old library yet existing in Manchester was founded, a similar institution took its rise in Bristol, at the instance of a large-minded citizen, who, jointly with the then Archbishop of York, may be considered the originator of the earliest Protestant free library:

"Robert Redwood, of Bristol, Gent., by his deed dated March 20th, 1615, in regard to the Reverend Father in God Tobias, Archbishop of York, has freely given and sent to Bristol a great number of books as aforesaid, gave and enfeoffed to the mayor and divers other citizens and burgesses of Bristol a tenement, with certain walks and rooms therunto belonging, adjoining on the town wall near Avon Marsh in Bristol, to hold to them and their heirs for ever to the only intent and purpose that they and their heirs shall from time to time for ever convert and employ the said house for a library and place for keeping of books for learned, studious, and well-disposed people to use and resort to at all times convenient, and that the said Robert and his heirs may have free way through and into the same, and that when the said fleoffs should come to the number of 6, 5, or 4, then they to grant it to 24 such others as the mayor and aldermen of Bristol shall think fit, and if the house be converted to any other use then the grant to be void, and further that the Vicar of St. Leonard's for the time being shall have the keeping of the same if he has secured the degree of a graduate in the university and his religion answerable thereto."

"Though the house here spoken of was rebuilt in 1740, the library has had continued existence, and in 1876 came under the operation of the Act."

#### THOUGHTS IN A LIBRARY.

SPEAK low! Tread softly through these halls;  
Here Genius lives enshrined;  
Here reign in silent majesty  
The monarchs of the mind,  
A mighty spirit host, they come  
From every age and clime;  
Above the buried wrecks of years  
They breast the tide of Time.  
And in their presence chamber here  
They hold their regal state,  
And round them throng a noble train,  
The gifted and the great.  
O child of earth! when round thy path  
The storms of life arise,  
And when thy brothers pass thee by  
With stern unloving eyes,  
Here shall the poets chant for thee  
Their sweetest, loftiest lays,  
And prophets wait to guide thy steps  
In wisdom's pleasant ways.  
Come, with these God-anointed kings  
Be thou companion here;  
And in the mighty realm of mind  
Thou shalt go forth a peer!

— Anna C. L. Botta.

#### New York Library Club.

##### NOVEMBER MEETING.

A REGULAR meeting of the New York Library Club was held, by special invitation, at the rooms of the Brooklyn Library, Thursday, Nov. 14, 1889, Mr. Poole in the chair. About 25 members were present.

Mr. Bowker in the name of the Directors welcomed the Club.

About 15 applicants previously accepted by the Executive Committee, were elected members, and the Treasurer was requested to notify all members that the assessment for 1889 was due. The Secretary reported a membership of 65, and stated that no assessment would be necessary for 1890. The Treasurer made his annual report, which was ordered to be audited by Messrs. Poole and Ford. The club then elected Miss Coe and Messrs. Baker, Bardwell, Berry, and Ford the Executive Committee for the year 1889-90.

Mr. Poole announced the subject for discussion: *Periodicals in Reading-rooms and Libraries*.

Mr. Poole gave a description of the methods of his library.<sup>1</sup>

*Mr. Hild.*—At Newark we take nearly 400 periodicals. I am trying to get the school-children to use the magazines through Poole, rather than the encyclopædia, and am meeting with very good success.

*Mr. Peoples.*—We have a large list, but not quite so elaborate a system as Mr. Poole. All periodicals are entered in a book, with the price and source from which they came. Underneath this is given the date of issue, the blanks for

<sup>1</sup> Mr. Poole's and Miss Coe's methods will be given in the L. J. for January in the symposium on magazines.

which are made for 30 days. The superintendent of the reading-room has charge of completing the volumes, and as soon as ready they are bound. The subscriptions begin at all times of the year. After the volumes are bound we circulate them, but only for the first 10 years, as we found that our sets were being broken up.

*Mr. Bowker.*—What magazines do you circulate in numbers besides the *Harper's*, *Scribner's*, and *Century*?

*Mr. Peoples.*—*Lippincott*, *Atlantic*, and *St. Nicholas*.

*Miss Coe.*—Do you circulate the *Popular Science* and *Scientific American*? We have constant demands for them.

*Mr. Peoples.*—We don't, though we are prepared to do so. We did circulate 55 of each of the three great monthlies, and most of these were kept out the full week allowed. We now charge 2 c. a day for their use, which causes their prompt return and so lessens the number needed.

*Mr. Bardwell.*—Does this extra charge apply to back unbound numbers?

*Mr. Peoples.*—Yes. We used to buy many copies, and sell them for a small price to our members at the end of the month, but we found that it was a poor policy.

*Mr. Bowker.*—What do you do with these after they cease to circulate?

*Mr. Peoples.*—We sell a few to other libraries, stack others, and sell large quantities for waste paper.

*Mr. Bardwell.*—We sell ours, when three or four months old, to our members.

*Mr. Hild.*—Mr. Peoples, do you get any advantage from the publishers, such as Mr. Poole speaks of?

*Mr. Peoples.*—Not with the publisher, but we get discounts from agencies.

*Miss Coe.*—We secure a good reduction through our agent.

*Mr. Poole.*—We sometimes get a discount amounting to 50 per cent.

*Miss Coe.*—Is it the general practice to order newspapers from the publisher or through the news agencies?

*Mr. Peoples.*—The publisher will not try to deliver them, so we order through agents.

*Mr. Bowker.*—How far do our libraries preserve files of papers?

*Mr. Bardwell.*—We have extensive shelving and each paper is bundled by months and stacked. Beside our local papers we only bind the *N. Y. Herald*.

*Mr. Ford.*—Might I ask why you bind that

paper? The *N. Y. Tribune* issues a yearly index, and it seems to me that that is the one to file under the circumstances.

*Mr. Peoples.*—So does the *N. Y. Times*.

*Mr. Bowker.*—The *London Times* not only has a yearly index but also one by decades.

*Mr. Peoples.*—Is it common to have the subscriptions end at the same time?

*Mr. Berry.*—We do. We use a postal like that described by Mr. Poole and send it to different agencies. We have often saved 50 per cent. in this way.

*Mr. Peoples.*—Formerly we took a good many papers, but now we have cut down the list of out-of-town papers. We found that they were little used.

*Mr. Berry.*—I have recently adopted a plan for testing if each paper is used. I seal it together with a touch of gum before filing it, and if I find that it is broken open I conclude some one uses it. We receive many papers gratis, and in this way I find if they are worth giving room on our racks.

*Miss Coe.*—Do many of you receive a paper for a year, and then a bill? At the Ottendorfer I received one for 13 years.

*Mr. Berry.*—I found one that was sent the first year free, and after 10 years a bill came in for the other 9.

*Mr. Baker.*—If you send the publishers an order to discontinue the paper, you are no longer responsible.

*Mr. Bowker.*—Does not ordering through an agent cause delay? That has been my personal experience.

*Mr. Berry.*—I think a day or two may be lost.

*Mr. Poole.*—Mr. Baker, will you tell us how you manage your magazines?

*Mr. Baker.*—We take between 700 and 800 periodicals and most of them through one agent. At first sight we do not apparently save money by so doing, but when you take into consideration the saving of clerical labor and the responsibility of the agent for lost copies it comes to about the same. These periodicals are checked on alphabetically arranged lists, ruled for 12 months. We get most of our bills in January. The periodicals are kept in boxes where any one can get at them, except a few of a technical nature, which are placed by the bound volumes of the set. We take nothing that is not bound eventually.

After the discussion, Mr. Bardwell showed the library to the Club. The delivery department, with the supplementary card catalogue to the printed catalogue was first examined, and then the book-room, where especial attention was called to the



newspaper scrap-books and to the circulating library of music. The new shelving was also examined, and admiration was expressed for the hinged shelves or sorting desks attached. The visit ended with a glance at the store-room, shelved for filing newspapers and government documents.

The club then paid a brief visit to the Long Island Historical Society, after which they went to the home of Gordon L. Ford, and spent some time in examining his private library and in "shop talk."

At a meeting of the Executive Committee, held after the adjournment of the club, Mr. Poole and Mr. Bowker were added to the committee, and Mr. Poole was elected President for the current year, and Messrs. Berry and Ford, Treasurer and Secretary.

The invitation of the Newark Free Library trustees to hold a meeting at that library was cordially accepted, and it was agreed that the next meeting of the Club, to be held January 9, should meet there.

Subject for discussion: *Differentiation or Specialization of New York Libraries.*

It was agreed that hereafter each question should be opened by a paper on the subject, and Mr. Ford was appointed to prepare it for the next meeting.

### Library School.

#### THE FALL TERM PROGRAMME.

THE fall term of the Library School opened 15 Oct., with the exercises of the senior class.

#### SENIOR CLASS.

- Esther Elizabeth Burdick, Brewster, N. Y.  
Graduate N. Y. Normal School, Albany; Library School, 1888-89.  
Sarah Ware Cattell, Germantown, Penn.  
Library School, 1888-89; Cataloger Norfolk (Ct.) Free Library, Summer 1889.  
Elizabeth Harvey, Wilkes-Barré, Penn.  
Cataloger Osterhout Free Library, 1888-89; Library School, 1888.  
Mrs. Mary (Wellman) Loomis, Cherokee, Ia.  
B.A. Lenox College, 1899; University of Michigan, 1883-85; Library School, 1888-89.  
Mary Camilla Swayze, N. Y. City.  
Smith College, 1880-81; Library School, 1887-88; Librarian Y. W. C. A. of N. Y., 1888-89.  
Mabel Temple, North Adams, Mass.  
No. Adams Public Library, 1886-88; Library School, 1888-89.

The next number of the JOURNAL will contain a fuller report of the senior class. Suffice it to say here that they are taking hold of the work with an enthusiasm not a whit behind that of other classes.

It was the intention to admit no new class this year (see LIBRARY JOURNAL, 14: 134), but the applications were so numerous and so urgent that

the decision was reversed and a junior class matriculated 30 Oct., having taken the entrance examination 29 Oct.

#### JUNIOR CLASS.

- Lucy Hall, Grand Rapids Public Library, 1889. Grand Rapids, Mich.  
Ada Bunnell, Flint, Mich.  
University of Michigan, 1878-82.  
Walter Savage Burns, Bath, N. Y.  
B.A. Yale College, 1887.  
Eva St. Clair Champlin, Alfred Centre, N. Y.  
M.A. Alfred University, 1888; Librarian Alfred University, 1888.  
Esther Crawford, Ames, Ia.  
B.L. Iowa Agricultural College, 1887; Iowa Agricultural College Library, 1889.  
Lydia Aurelia Dexter, Chicago, Ill.  
B.A. University of Chicago, 1884.  
Charlotte Fearcy, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.  
Mary Coffin Jacobs, Boston, Mass.  
Western Public Library, 1888-89.  
Alice Bertha Kroeger, St. Louis, Mo.  
St. Louis Public Library, 1882-89.  
Jennie Young Middleton, Andover, Mass.  
Ripon College, 1887-89.  
Charles William Plimpton, Charles River Village, Mass.  
Harvard College, 1865-66.  
Celia F. Waldo, Jackson, Mich.  
Jackson V. M. A. Library, 1883-84; Jackson Free Public Library, 1885.  
Martha Thorne Wheeler, Albany, N. Y.

Of these, 10 are taking the regular course; 3 are librarians spending 2 or 3 months in the special study of cataloging and classification with a view to the reorganization of their respective libraries.

The class is preëminently a hard-working class. 3 members of the N. Y. State Library staff and the Chief Examiner in the Regents' Office are taking a part of the lectures.

The fall term of the junior year is devoted to instruction in elementary cataloging, with 4 lectures a week. Practice is also given in writing a shelf list and accession-book.

Each student in the school spends about an hour every day in investigating the contents of books by mousing among the shelves, skimming the periodicals, getting acquainted with the new books through the pages of the *Publishers' weekly*, and by handling the recent additions to this library—an occupation dear to every book-lover, and sure to bear fruit in a wider knowledge for future work.

Lectures are given on famous books like Audubon's "Birds of America" and Napoleon's "Egypt"; an occasional informal talk on books and periodicals, in which each takes part, keeps up interest in this line.

The Christmas recess extends from Dec. 21 to Jan. 2. The month of January will be given by the junior class to the study of dictionary cataloging. Miss Harriet Green, of the Boston Athenæum, will continue her work as instructor in this branch.

MARY S. CUTLER.

N. Y. STATE LIBRARY, DEC. 11, 1889.

## Library Economy and History.

ADKINS, Milton T. Growth of a great national library, 1800-89. (Pages 229-233 of *Magazine of Amer. hist.*, Sept.)

A BOOK'S HISTORY at the Newark F. L. (In *Newark Call*, Oct. 27.) 1½ cols.

"A new book generally comes by express, and as soon as the wrappers are off it is checked off the bill by the librarian and classified by him—that is, placed in its proper class of literature. The lists are then carefully examined for duplicates, for, in spite of all the greatest pains, a book will be liable to creep in on the shelves which is there already and an unnecessary expense fastened upon the library. The book when duly classified is handed over to a clerk, who pastes two labels in it, one inside each cover. Another clerk then takes the volume and records it in the 'accession-book,' giving it the number following that which has last been recorded. Then the book goes to the shelf-list clerk, and its proper book number is placed upon it. It is next catalogued, the name of the author and the general subject being recorded. It is also catalogued on the cards. A final examination of the volume is made by the librarian, and the 'seven day' label put on if necessary."

BRADSHAW, H., late librarian of Cambridge University. Collected papers. Camb., Univ. press, 1889. 4 l. + 500 p. + 13 plates. O.

Contains 24 papers and an appendix. The papers concerning libraries are: 2. Two lists of books in the University Library; 10. The University Library; 11. A classified index of the 15th century books in the De Meyer collection sold at Ghent, Nov., 1869; 22. The President's address at the opening of the 5th A. n. meeting of the L. A. U. K., Camb., Sept. 5, 1882; Some account of the organization of the Cambridge University Library; Note on local libraries considered as museums of local authorship and printing; A word on size-notation as distinguished from form-notation.

The CANADIAN bibliographer and library record.

Vol. 1, no. 1. Hamilton, Nov. 1889. 20 p.

1. O. \$1 a year, 10 cents a copy.

"Designed to serve as a medium of communication between those interested in the production and sale of books and bookbuyers, with special reference to Canadian books."

This no. contains an account and cut of Hamilton Library, and the text of the Canadian free libraries act.

FLETCHER, W. I. The inferno in public libraries. (In *Critic*, Nov. 30.) ¾ col.

On Mr. Hubbard's assertion in the *North American* that some libraries have an *Inferno*, "where books of unquestioned and undisguised immorality are kept," and his intimation that such collections, where they exist, are used for evil purposes, "having, probably, in all cases, a very limited circulation; but still, one can be assured, they are not bought to be locked up from every eye—needing, like low-fever germs, but light and air to break into a moral pestilence."

"This," says Mr. Fletcher, "can be characterized as an innuendo, and it is one which I am sure all librarians of our public libraries will join me in indignantly repelling. The facts are, that the 'Inferno' exists in but a very few of our public libraries; and where it does exist it contains books other than those of 'unquestioned and undisguised immorality,' and they are 'locked up from every eye' except such as may with propriety, for historical, literary, and other laudable uses, behold them. There is as much danger of their 'breaking-out in a moral pestilence' as there is of the inmates of our State prisons breaking out to ravage the community."

Mr. Fletcher then relates an incident in his own experience, and says: "That in nearly thirty years' connection with public libraries, this is the only instance I have known where a book which had been wisely sequestered has been got at for the purpose of gratifying a prurient curiosity, may be accepted as pretty good evidence that the *North American* writer has expended his petticoat prudishness on a mere bugaboo."

"I must notice another of his statements—the fact that libraries are constant and certain purchasers [of immoral books] must be an important factor in leading to their publication—simply to say that it is utterly devoid of truth. I am sure no publisher of such books has found public libraries purchasers to such an extent as to be of a feather's weight 'in leading to their publication.'"

INGRAM, J. A day's reading in the Mitchell Library, Glasgow. (In *The library*, no. 9, p. 281-292.)

LUPHERE, Lydia Jackson. Rise of a great masonic library. (Pages 371-383 of *Mag. of Amer. hist.*, Nov. 1889.) With a view of the library and a portrait of T. S. Parvin.

On the library of the Grand Lodge of Iowa said to be "the first grand lodge library and the largest and most complete collection of masonic works in the world." It was founded about 1842-3 by Prof. Theodore S. Parvin (b. 1817), and now has books worth \$25,000 in a fire-proof building which cost \$32,000, both obtained through the exertions of its founder. It takes 75 masonic periodicals, 33 published in this country and 42 in foreign countries. "Since masonry assumed its speculative form, it has become more or less interwoven with all general matters. Political systems, scholastic and religious culture, all its various environments, have affected it as it has them, until, as in tracing to their fountain-head the national peculiarities of victorious peoples, one has to familiarize himself also with the history of those they have subjugated; so in studying masonry must he make long excursions into those cognate but outlying fields. With this in view the librarian has enriched the collected with books of travel, of history, of poetry, and even of fiction, while in those 'quaint and curious volumes of forgotten lore,' treating of the worship of the powers of nature, of the occult sciences, and of those thousands of 'uncanny subjects on which few well-regulated minds desire to dwell,' the shelves contain many rare and valuable selections."

Eugène MONTZ's Guide de l'Ecole Nat. des Beaux-Arts, Paris, Quintin, n.d., O., treats, pp. 128-143, of "La bibliothèque."

# NEWARK F. L. AND THE TAXPAYER. (Sunday Call.)

"I noticed that taxpayers of the city are assessed one-third of a mill on the dollar toward the support of the Free Library. While I am strongly in favor of the library, the thought occurred to me how much does a property-owner pay toward it, assuming he is assessed for his property \$5000, and figure as follows:

1 cent on \$5000 equals ..... \$50.00  
of one cent equals one mill..... 5.00  
1/4 of a mill equals ..... 1.66 2/3 tax

"TAXPAYER."

[Quite true. And for that \$1.66 2/3 he receives the benefit of the library for himself and his family and assists some scores of fellow-citizens to the same privileges and enjoyments.]

The [St. Louis] PUBLIC Library. (In *St. Louis Republic*, Oct. 28.) 1 3/4 cols.

"President Judson, of the School Board, in his late report says: 'Organized as an adjunct of school work, the library has outgrown both its name and the intent of its founders. It is now the 'Public Library'—and not the 'Public School Library'—even in name. The School Board appropriates to the library \$14,000 per annum (\$3000 of which is pursuant to the condition of the Ames bequest) and provides a habitation and incidental expenses, making an estimated total library expenditure of \$25,000 and over. This expenditure would be very largely increased if the board provided such accommodations as the library ought to have, and such as in the not distant future it must have, if it is not to be permanently crippled. The present condition of the institution is far from creditable to the city. While it ought to be the greatest agency in the enlightenment of the city, as a public library, free in every sense, it is struggling along, barely existing upon the meagre allowance which the School Board is able to afford from the other pressing demands upon its limited income, with its usefulness materially impaired by the annual charge of \$2 (for home reading) which it is compelled to maintain. The board is authorized by law to appropriate money for the library, but it is obvious that the revenues of the board should first be expended in teaching children to read before providing books for adults to read, however valuable in an educational sense the latter work may be. It is indeed true that the public library is an important factor in public education, that it really supplements the work of the schools, but it is also true that if the income allotted the board is not sufficient for both, the providing of school accommodations proper is the first and paramount charge upon that income."

"The library should be made free. It may be questioned whether the city needs two subscription libraries, but there is an opening and a demand for one great free public library. Its educational value to the adults among the masses would be incalculable. Every attempt now made in the library, under its energetic management, to

extend its usefulness among the masses is hampered by the lack of means. A notable illustration is furnished by the recent soliciting of subscriptions from our manufacturers to secure the establishment of a technological department for the special use of our skilled mechanics."

To a *Republic* reporter Mr. Crunden said:

"I used to believe that the public library of St. Louis should exact a small annual fee for the privilege of membership, on the principle that what was not worth paying for was not worthy the consideration of the public. But in the light of recent events, I have changed that opinion radically, and now contend that our public library should be made absolutely free. How this is to be done at present I do not know, when every available cent of municipal and school revenue is devoted to other uses. It appears to me that the times are ripe for some generous and public-spirited individual to come forward with a donation, which, with the annual appropriation of the School Board, would enable the public library to become such in fact as well as in name. It is the public library of St. Louis, but how few people realize it and avail themselves of its advantages? The circulation of the public library ought to be tenfold what it really is. If it were an absolutely free library it would attain such a circulation at once. Now, as I said a while ago, there was a time when I did not believe this, but I was convinced of my mistake by the case of the Springfield Library of Massachusetts. The fee in that city was reduced from \$3 to \$1 and then to 50 cents. Yet thousands made no use of it until even the last small sum was removed. That, mind you, occurred in a State where popular education is supposed to climb on the top rail and make faces at ignorance."

"Here are a few facts which I have compiled for my next annual report."

LIBRARY.	Population.	Volumes in Public Library.	Home issue.	Total issue.
<sup>1</sup> Baltimore Public.	440,000	70,000	430,000	542,000
Boston .....	430,000	505,000	.....	1,014,000
Cincinnati .....	130,000	155,000	231,000	440,000
Chicago .....	850,000	150,000	740,000	1,115,000
St. Louis Public .....	450,000	72,000	127,000	194,000
St. Louis Mercantile .....	.....	71,000	.....	154,000
Milwaukee .....	210,000	.....	.....	317,000
Indianapolis .....	125,000	43,000	166,000	.....
Springfield, Mass. ...	42,000	69,000	149,000	.....

<sup>1</sup> Has also Peabody Institute with 90,000 volumes and Mercantile Library.

"A comparison of the figures above shows that St. Louis, the second in population of the cities named, ranks fifth in the total number of volumes issued, and is closely pressed by Indianapolis, but one-fourth her size and with but one-third the number of volumes at disposal. In Chicago last year there were issued more than four times the number of volumes the two libraries have accessible in this city. The history of libraries in other cities proves that if our library could be made free it would soon be made a self-sustaining institution. All that it requires is a start, such as the

Baltimore Library received a few years ago from Enoch Pratt, who gave the princely sum of \$1,100,000. Now, remember, I am not asking for any such sum for this one, but I do believe that in generous donations lies the future of the public library of St. Louis, if it is ever to assume its proper rank among the great libraries of the country. \$20,000 would sustain the experiment of a free library for nearly two years, and once in operation, I think the old order of things would never be recalled."

Mr. Crunden insisted on the need of a fire-proof building, and then stated the value of a free public library as follows: "The education of the child compelled to leave school with the bare rudiments, is continued through the opportunity for reading provided in the public library. The education of adults who never had or who failed to improve opportunities is dependent upon the same source. The public library supplies sources of information to journalists, authors, teachers, ministers, lawyers, physicians, legislators, and all classes upon whose work depends the intellectual and political advancement of the people. It provides books and periodicals for technical instruction for mechanics, artisans, engineers, manufacturers, and all persons upon whose work depend industrial progress and prosperity. It substitutes the reading-room for the saloon, and thus lessens crime and social disorder by affording thousands the highest and purest entertainment, with no cost whatever to the community. The public library, liberally endowed, would make the city a more desirable place for residence, thus retaining its best citizens, and attracting others of the same character. The public library elevates the general standard of intelligence and culture of the masses of a community, upon which the material prosperity, as well as the moral and political welfare of the community must depend. The public library will return an hundred-fold what is expended upon it in industrial prosperity and social order. It has been found that in England every penny and every pound expended upon libraries have saved as much more from the poor rates and the criminal courts."

UNIVERSITETS-BIBLIOTHEKETS Aarbog, for 1888.

Med illustration: Den nye laesesaal. Christiania, 1889. 27+160 p. gr. 8°. 2 kr.

#### REPORTS.

Brooklyn Y. M. C. A. Extract from Librarian's Report to Library Committee showing the gains in actual circulation of books by classes during October and November of 1889 compared with corresponding months of 1888, suggesting the fruits of our efforts to increase the use and usefulness of our library along the more substantial lines.

	GAINS.	
	OCT.	NOV.
Bibliography and Philosophy,	30	43
Religion,	51	99
Sociology,	29	40
Philology,	23	21
Natural Science,	51	42
Useful Arts,	30	81
Fine Arts,	34	48
Belles-lettres,	31	78
History,	87	176
	416	630
Fiction,	Loss,	50 15

This shows a decided gain in every class but fiction. In October 1888 we circulated fiction to the extent of 40½ % of the whole; October, 1889, 25¼ % of the whole; in November, 1888, 33½ %, and November, 1889, 21½ % of the whole.

Concord (N. H.), Fowler L. In the 1st year 93,226 v. have been issued. The Shakespeare room has been furnished with the proceeds of a lecture delivered by Mrs. Woolson (\$114). The committee on this room at present is composed of 6 ladies representing the 6 clubs, the Shakespeare, the Warwick, the Avon, the Monday Evening, the Juniors, and the Stratford. The room is open to the public at any time upon application to Librarian Secomb, but it will probably be in use by the different clubs every Monday afternoon and evening.

Nottingham (Eng.) F. P. L.'s. Added 4997; total 62,995; issued 192,670. There are 1 central reference library, 5 lending libraries, and 12 reading-rooms.

Rochester (N. Y.), Reynolds L. (4th rpt.) Catalogd 16,961; uncatalogd 2361. "The funds needed for purposes of efficient administration necessarily encroach more and more upon the means devoted to the increase of the number of books obtained by purchase. To those acquainted with the actual working of libraries, there can scarcely be a question as to the relative importance of these two factors of library economy. In a library which is intended as a mere depository of books, which has no regard for the means required to make its possessions available and useful, whose chief weapons of administrations are a key and a club, the funds set apart for the mere purchase of books may be far in excess of that used for administration. In a library, however, which recognizes the need of effective measures to keep its army of books in an organized shape and under proper control, so that it may quickly respond to all demands made upon it, the fund set apart for administration must be relatively large.

"Giving thus due recognition to the importance of providing for an efficient administration, it is also true that a library loses sight of its real mission unless it seeks to supply the increasing demands of its readers by a generous purchase of new books. The library which does not grow is moribund, if not dead.

"To the librarian whose complacent belief in the superior perfection of his own system outweighs all considerations of practical utility, it seems of the utmost importance that his library should attain symmetry, and that books should be bought solely with reference to filling up the vacant classes which have been created by his own logical fancy. But it is very often the case that the reading world has little need of the books which he deems necessary to fill up his vacant spaces. Moreover, to preserve an equitable proportion in all the departments of a library, however well classified, would require a large amount of available funds."

San Francisco F. P. L. Added 3364; total 40,787; home use 92,192; lib. use 73,183.



## NOTES.

*Altoona (Pa.) Mechanics' L.* The Pennsylvania Railroad Company owns a number of shares of stock in the Altoona Mechanics' Library and Reading-Room Association, and as each of these shares entitles the holder to the full privileges of the use of the books, periodicals, etc., the occupancy of the rooms and tickets of admission to lectures and concerts, it has been suggested that these privileges, for one year, be allotted to one hundred members of the grammar school and twenty-five of the high school grades.

*Burlington (Ia.) F. L.* The librarian has been at work for almost a year past in making a card catalogue (for reference) of the entire stock of books, comprising between 11,000 and 12,000 cards. Miss Bosch is engaged cataloguing the books in German. The reading-room is plentifully supplied with the latest issues of eighteen or twenty periodicals. The room is well lighted and warmed, and open from 7 to 9 in the evenings.

*Columbus (O.) P. L.* The City Council has appropriated \$200 to provide three new alcoves and additional shelving in the reference-room. A committee to obtain the opinion of the city solicitor as to the legality of the combination of the school and public libraries was appointed, and also one to report at the next meeting on the advisability of continuing the reading-room.

*Hilton (N. J.) L. A.* The Hilton Library Club has passed out of existence, the property of the club being transferred by its officers and members to the organization to be known as the Hilton Library Association. The new association begins with a library of more than 600 good and well-bound books, its purpose being to establish a free public library and reading-room in the village. The Association having obtained the room recently finished over the public school, is now fitting it up for the library and for the general use of the Association at an expense of about \$500, over \$400 having already been raised by subscription.

*Kearney (Neb.) L.* A number of gentlemen have offered to give Mr. W. S. Skinner books to add to the public library which he is endeavoring to establish, and it is probable the number of volumes will be considerably over a thousand volumes at the start. The list of subscribers is now over seventy.

*Kittery (Me.) Rice P. L.* The new building for the Rice Public Library at Kittery was formally dedicated Nov. 7 with appropriate ceremonies. Rev. James De Normandie, of Boston, delivered the address.

*Memphis (Tenn.) Cossitt L.* The directors of the Cossitt Library have, after an exhaustive examination of numerous plans submitted by prominent architects from all parts of the country, at length made a decision. The architect is Mr. L. B. Wheeler, of Atlanta, Ga., formerly of New York, and the estimated cost of the building is \$73,000.

It will have a frontage of 129 feet on Front Street, by a depth of 123 feet. The ground floor will contain a ladies' reading-room 20 x 25 feet, and a men's reading-room 25 x 50 feet. There will be a magazine-room 20 x 33 feet, which will

be supplied with the current magazines, reviews, periodicals, and newspapers. There will also be a stack-room for books 30 x 40 feet, capable of accommodating 50,000 volumes. The reading-rooms will be supplied with lavatories, and on the ground floor there will also be the librarian's room, janitor's room, and check-room for hats, coats, umbrellas, etc. The basement will be light and airy, as the ceiling will be 9 feet above the surface. It will contain the engine and boilers for the heating apparatus, fuel-room, packing-rooms, where the books will be packed and unpacked, all the necessary work-rooms and repairing-rooms.

*Minneapolis (Minn.) P. L.* Mr. Putnam, the librarian of the Athenæum, has been serving during the past year as acting librarian of the public library, at a salary of \$2000, and the recent additions have been his selections in nearly all cases. Yesterday the office of librarian was created with a salary of \$3000, and he was elected to fill it. The Library Board also adopted new rules. The library will be open on all week-days, not legal holidays, from 8:30 a.m. to 9 p.m. for the issuance of books and all other purposes, and the reading and reference departments will also be open on all legal holidays and Sundays from 2 p.m. to 10 p.m. An important regulation is the rule that the existence of an infectious disease in the home of the borrower must be reported at once, and that no books shall be issued to such household till six weeks after the removal of the quarantine sign. The Board of Health have undertaken to secure legislation making the violation of this rule a misdemeanor, with a just penalty, in addition to the forfeiture of the right to use the library.

*Minneapolis (Minn.) P. L.* The new building was to be formally opened on Dec. 16.

*Newark (N. J.) F. L.* Librarian Hill began giving out books Oct. 24, and about 500 volumes have been drawn daily by the public ever since. The library is free to the people, who are taxed to support it. The reading-room is stocked with a variety of periodicals, domestic and foreign, and on the racks are files of the leading daily newspapers of the principal cities in this country and European nations. The reading-room is open every Sunday from 2 o'clock in the afternoon until 9 in the evening, but no one under 18 years of age will be admitted. On week-days the room will be open to everybody from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m., and the ladies' reading-room on the first floor will be open at the same time. Visitors can have books brought to them from the library to the reading-rooms when they wish to read them in the rooms.

*N.H. State L.* Mr. G. F. Hammond, architect, has proposed a plan for an addition to the capitol which will give room for 250,000 volumes. Lithographic views of 39 New Hampshire villages have been put into the library.

*New Haven (Conn.) P. L.* The library has grown to a collection of 11,000 volumes, and if the Marett bequest is secured there will be an income of over \$3000 that could be used for



supplying new books. This large increase in books would require much larger shelving capacity, and the outcome is the requirement of a new library building. It is the plan to re-establish the reading-room that was suspended when there was a demand for more shelf-room at the present headquarters. The plan is to provide a reading-room for gentlemen and another for ladies.

The Third Church, in Church Street, it is said, is to be bought for \$70,000 and turned into a library building. The site is a central one and is considered the best for the purpose in the city. The building, whose walls will need little or no alteration, is a substantial Gothic structure of red stone. A second, and possibly a third floor, for book alcoves, will be added, and the reading and reference rooms will be located on the main floor.

*New Haven (Conn.) Y. M. Institute.* The Young Men's Institute has brought suit against the city of New Haven to recover \$65,000, the amount of one of the bequests of the late Philip Maret. Among Maret's numerous bequests was one of \$65,000 for "the use of the Institute library, or public library of New Haven." At the time the will was made the library connected with the Institute was the only one accessible to the general public. Since that time the city has established a free public library. The trustees of the estate turned the \$65,000 over to the city treasurer. The Institute now brings suit, claiming to be the lawful donee.

*N. Y. M. L. A.* "The Mercantile Library Association," says the *Critic*, "is fortunate in holding its building-site in fee simple. The end of the triangle on which Clinton Hall stands is one of the few bits of property in that part of New York that is not owned by the Sailor's Snug Harbor of Staten Island. The Clinton Hall Association (which is, practically, but another name for the Library Association) bought the Astor Place Opera House in 1850, only a year after the famous riots. It is not probable that they paid as much for it as it would bring if offered for sale to-day, but they paid a good price for those days, and spent the goodly sum of \$117,000 in fitting it up for library purposes. The ceiling of what is now the main library, which was originally the reading-room, was a very costly affair, and was the great decorative feature of the building. People came from far and near to see it, and to this day the plasterer who made it points to it with pride and brings his professional brethren to admire his handiwork. It is elaborate, I will admit, but I do not believe that it will be repeated in the new library building."

*Pittsburg (Pa.) L.* The Library Hall property, which was built for the use and benefit of the library, is advertised to be sold under the third mortgage, held by Hon. F. R. Brunot. Mr. Brunot was the father of the library-hall project in its inception, and drew up the plan before the buildings were built. The sale of the property will, of course, destroy all the purposes of the plan; but there is no doubt that Mr. Brunot is entitled to his money, and the library directors are anxious that the money shall, if possible, be raised to pay it. The judgment is \$66,000, of which \$16,000 can be paid by funds in the hands of the Library Hall Company. This leaves \$50,000 to be secured in order to preserve the property.

*Philadelphia (Pa.) Mercantile L.* The library, which hitherto has had its bookcases open and accessible to the public, is enclosing the cases by the erection of wire screens, behind which no one but the attendants will have access. They were reluctantly driven to this step through the enormous losses of books since the place was thrown open to the general public about two years ago. Only 7 cases will be left open, those containing the novels, about 15,000 volumes. All the others will be closed, including the entire second floor of the library, containing histories and all the valuable books of reference.

The library has been seriously affected in the loss of stockholders and subscribers. Many have discontinued their subscriptions, on the ground that if everybody has free access there is no reason why they should pay. Still others have given up making use of the library-rooms, owing to objectionable people who cannot be kept out under the new rules. Thus a really beneficent institution with its 160,000 volumes, to which everybody had access and all the privileges for a mere pittance, is greatly crippled in its usefulness.

*Portland (Ore.) L.* Portland will have a handsome library building, thanks to the munificent bequest of the late Miss Ella M. Smith, and the liberality of several wealthy citizens. Judge Deady has been working for some time to raise money to erect a library building, and had secured subscriptions amounting to about \$35,000.

With the \$100,000 from Miss Smith, the \$35,000 raised by Judge Deady, and money and property in hand amounting to \$25,000, the Library Association will have about \$160,000. Of this \$50,000 will be formed into a permanent fund, \$100,000 spent in building, and the remainder left as a contingent fund.

"There is no intention of providing a free library. It is to be a place for respectable people, where parents can allow their daughters to go to select books and study works of art assured that they will not meet persons they ought not to. The fees will be reduced probably to 50 cents per month, and this will bar no person who really desires to read, as in this city any sober, industrious person can afford to pay 50 cents per month for the use of a library."

*Quincy (Ill.) P. L.*, with an effective capital of less than 4500 books, is issuing over 4000 volumes a month.

*St. Louis (Mo.) Mercantile L.* Acting Librarian Andersen has completed the rearrangement of the magazines, periodicals, and newspapers in the reading-room at the library. The magazines are arranged in pigeon-holes conveniently constructed and placed on the centre-tables. The compartments open right through, and are labelled on each side with tags of green leather, with gold lettering. Each magazine has a compartment to itself, and the arrangement is alphabetical. Other periodicals are ranged in recesses below the tables, and alphabetical order is maintained here also. The daily and weekly papers are still kept on files, but the racks for holding these are so arranged that the brass tags designating the papers can all be examined at a glance. Every paper is numbered, and a catalogue in a convenient position tells the stranger at once whether a particular newspaper is on file, and, if so, what is its number. An attendant is in charge to return papers and periodicals to their

proper quarters when readers are through with them, and when a compartment is empty, the seeker may be sure the literary gem he desires is in use.

*Scranton (Pa.) P. L.* The Committee on Public Library, presenting the following as the result of the deliberations of the committee, reports to the Board of Trade: That they consider the starting of a free public library in Scranton as feasible, providing the sum of at least \$35,000 can be raised by subscription. They therefore recommend the appointment of a committee to receive subscriptions for the "Free Public Library of Scranton," empowering such committee, when \$25,000 have been subscribed, to take the necessary steps to obtain a charter.

*San Francisco (Cal.) Mechanics' L.* A new structure, to cost \$1,000,000, to be situated on the block bounded by Hayes, Larkin, Grove, and Polk Streets, is among the early possibilities of the Mechanics' Institute. The shelves in the library-rooms are flanked with great rows of books. In many places the books are doubled on the shelves. They are also stacked on the floor. Lately, too, a great many books have been carried to the top floor and stowed away in little rooms there. Besides these the librarian was compelled to transfer about 4000 volumes of English and American official reports to another room on the top floor. There is no room for new books.

*Toronto (Can.) P. L.* At the meeting of the Library Board, Nov. 8, \$800 was appropriated for the purchase of new books. After discussion it was decided, in spite of the discouraging want of use, to keep the Brockton branch open for another year. A proposition to establish an art school in connection with the library was discussed, but laid over till the next meeting.

*Worcester (Mass.) F. L.* On Nov. 28, for the first time on a public holiday, the upper and lower reading-rooms and the reference library were open to the public during the usual library hours. This change is made by a regulation of the Library Committee, approved by the Board of Directors, and will apply to all holidays hereafter. These departments, have been open on Sundays from 2 to 9 o'clock p.m., and will continue to be open during the same hours on Sunday. Hereafter, the reading-rooms and reference library will be open every day in the year. Another advance, to meet a definite, though not yet very large demand, will be made on the 1st of Dec. Cards will then be issued on the request of parents, guardians, or teachers, to children under 15 years of age. These cards will be distinguished from those in common use by a difference in color, and in issuing books to their holders the officers of the library are required to have regard to the character of the books and the capacity of the applicant to make good use of them. Another new regulation authorizes the issue, at the discretion of the librarian, of cards on which any number of books, not exceeding 6, may be issued at any one time. These cards are to be supplied only to studious persons, who are pursuing some special line of research.

#### PRACTICAL NOTES.

*Advertising made useful.* A dealer who can do something useful for the public while advertising his goods is like the benefactor who makes two blades of grass grow where one grew before. "Lorna Doone" is one of the novels most called for in all public libraries, and at the suggestion of the Cleveland Public Library, which keeps fifteen copies of the book in regular circulation, the Burrows Brothers Co., of Cleveland, have offered to furnish to libraries which request it copies of the admirable map of the Doone country included in their *édition de luxe* for pasting in the ordinary copies on the shelves. This does a service to the library community while unobjectionably advertising the finer edition of the story, and librarians will do well to avail themselves of this offer.

*Cole Size Card.* The Library Bureau is now issuing the Cole Size Card with the following explanations and directions for its use:

"The accompanying card, based on the size rules of the American Library Association, is published with the hope that it will lead to their more general adoption. It is designed to make their application more uniform and accurate.

"A book lies on the cataloger's table ready to be measured; he has but to lift the front cover, insert the left-hand edge of the card (position No. 1) as far back as possible between the cover and the first fly-leaf, taking care to have the bottom of the card on a line with that of the cover, then close the book, and the size will appear in the upper right-hand corner of the section in which the corresponding corner of the book may fall. If this falls upon one of the horizontal or parallel lines, it takes the designation of the section above; if upon one of the diagonal lines, that of the one at the right.

"It may happen that the book to be measured exceeds the card in height or width. In such a case the extended scales upon the back enable one to measure any book not exceeding twice the height or width of the card. The use of the extended scales may be plainly shown by arranging four of the cards side by side in the positions shown in the little diagram at the right-hand side of the main card, when a large card 50 x 45 centimeters (about 19 $\frac{3}{4}$  x 17 $\frac{3}{4}$  inches) will be formed.

"The *modus operandi* is simple and easily acquired. Insert the card, as directed above, and mark the fly-leaf with a pencil just enough to show how high the card extends; a few dashes near the upper corners will suffice; then take the card by its lower left-hand corner and turn it over, in such a manner as to bring it at the upper right-hand corner (position No. 2). Place the lower edge of the card, thus turned, on a line with the pencil-marks, close the cover, when the size will be ascertained as before.

"Should the book, however, now prove to be wider than the card, as is apt to be the case, indicate its position as before by pencil-marks at the right-hand edge and lower corner of the card; then take the card by its lower right-hand corner and turn it around so as to bring it at the upper right-hand corner (position No. 3); put the left-hand edge of the card thus turned on a line with



## Cataloging and Classification.

CLEVELAND (O.) P. L. Alphabetic catalogue of the English books in the circulating department, authors, titles, and subjects. Cleveland, O., 1889. 8+[2]+1407 p. Q.

A dictionary catalog, with imprints under authors but not under subjects and titles. The classification is Dewey's with some modifications. "All books except fiction have a number printed in the catalogue which should be used in calling for them. Novels have no number and should be asked for by author and title."

The CORNELL UNIVERSITY LIBRARY bulletin for Nov. contains the "Arrangement of titles under countries in the card catalogue," with the full scheme of classification of the titles under United States, in which I am glad to see that a single alphabetical order of departments, bureaus, boards, officers, commissions, etc., is adopted, with no subordination. C: A. C.

HARVARD UNIV. L. Bibliog. contributions, no. 36: Catalogue of works on ritualism and doctrinal theology presented by J: Harvey Treat; by W: Coolidge Lane. Camb., 1889. 29 p. I. O.

The HARVARD UNIV. bulletin for Oct. has (pp. 467-670, with 6 pp. of fac-similes) "Notes on the ms. of Shelley in the Harvard College Library by G: E: Woodberry."

MILWAUKEE P. L. Preliminary catalogue of books for young people. Milw., 1889. 43 p. D.

Classified in 14 classes with 59 sub-classes. Works marked x may safely be given to the younger children; the others are suitable to a maturer age. The pamphlet is also bound at the end of the "Manual of the graded course, Milwaukee public schools."

VILLETTE, J. Inventaire du collège de Sedan, fait à la suppression des Jésuites en 1762. La bibliothèque des Jésuites. Sedan, 1889. 34 p. 8°.

## FULL NAMES:

Sinnett, Mrs. Patience, wife of A. P. (see his Occult world, Bost., p. 82), author of Purpose of theosophy.

Caspar, Carl Nicolaus Joseph Matthias (Caspar's Directory of the American book, news, and stationery trade).—Miss T. H. West.

The following are supplied by Harvard College Library: Allen, W: Francis, and Spencer, D: Ellsworth (Higher education in Wisconsin);

Baker, Ira Osborn (A treatise on masonry construction);

Burt, M. E. (Literary landmarks);

Butler, Andrew Oliver (What Moses saw and heard);

Canfield, C: W: (American annual of photography);

Caspar, Carl Nicolaus (Directory of the American book, news, and stationery trade);

Clarke, S: Belcher (Current objections to the exaction of economic rent by taxation considered);

Clemens, Mrs. Eliza J.: McCartney (La Plata countries of S. America);

Cochran, T: Baumgardner, compiler (Smull's Legislative handbook and manual of Pennsylvania, 1888);

Dewey, Davis Rich (Political history since 1815);

Gibson, L: H: (Convenient houses);

Hartranft, Chester D: (Some thoughts on the scope of theology and theological education);

Herndon, W: H: and Weik, Jesse W: (Herndon's Lincoln: the true story of a great life);

Houston, Edwin James (A dictionary of electrical words);

Jenks, Jeremiah Whipple (Road legislation for the American state);

Kennedy, James Harrison (The American nation);

Littlehales, G: Washington (Development of great circle sailing);

Marshall, J: White (History of Rockport; comp. by Marshall [and others]);

Ruffin, Francis Gildart (The negro as a political and social factor);

Seilhamer, G: Overcash (History of the American theatre);

Steele, Robert Wilbur, one of the authors of the "History of Dayton, Ohio."

Waddle, Angus Langham (Three years with the armies of the Ohio and the Cumberland);

Walker, G: Hiram, publisher of "Atlas of Middlesex County, Mass."

The following are sent by Miss M. W. Plummer, of St. Louis:

Billon, F: L: (Annals of St. Louis);

Boone, R: Gause (Education in U. S.);

Maughs, G: Madison Brown (Souvenirs of travel);

Snow, Marshall Solomon, [pm.] (Some thoughts on municipal government);

Waterhouse, Sylvester (Resources of Missouri).

## CHANGED TITLES.

Fortuné du Boisgobey's "Les exploits de Georget," Paris, n.d., D. and "Le bouquet d'immortelles," Paris, n.d., D., are merely the 1st and 2d volumes of "La main coupée," Paris, 1880.

Old Court, life in France, by Frances Elliot, 2d ed., London, Chapman, 1873, 2 v.; Rev. ed., Leipzig, Tauchnitz, 1883, 2 v. 16°; Romance of old court life in France, by Frances Elliot, N. Y., Appleton, 1874, 8°, are the same.—C: A. C.

Terre de France, par F. de Julliot, Paris, 1885; Mlle. de Solange, par F. de Julliot, N. Y., Jenkins, 1889, are the same book.—C: A. C.

"The history of a Parisienne, by Octave Feuillet. Transl. by Charles Ripley. Philad., T. B. Peterson & Bro., 1881; "A Parisian romance," by Octave Feuillet. Philad., T. B. Peterson & Bro., 1883; "Madame de Maurescamp," by Octave Feuillet. Transl. by Beth Page. Philad., J. B. Lippincott Comp., 1889, are all three identical, and translations of Octave Feuillet's "Histoire d'une Parisienne."—W. T. PEOPLES.

### Gifts and Bequests.

*Burlington (Mass.) P. L.* Is to receive a bequest of \$1000 from the late David Simonds.

*Chicago.* The will of the late J. C. Crerar disposes of personal property scheduled at \$3,500,000 and real estate valued at \$50,000. Mr. Crerar was a bachelor and the last member of his branch of the family in the male line. The bequests aggregate about \$1,300,000. The remainder of the estate, estimated to be worth about \$2,250,000, is set apart for the erection and maintenance of a public library, as stated elsewhere in this issue.

*Lynn (Mass.) Washington St. Baptist Church* is to receive \$50 from the estate of the late Harris Colby for the Sunday-school library.

*Moosup, Conn.* The will of David L. Aldrich, of Hopkinton, R. I., gives for the establishment of a free library in Moosup, Conn., \$3000, available within three years, if a similar sum shall be first raised for that object; also a lot is given in location for the library.

*Salem, Mass.* The will of John Kinsman, of Salem, which has been filed for probate, provides for another public library for that city. After bequeathing certain portions of his estate to his family, the testator declared that upon the death of his wife, his children, and his grandchildren, the Kinsman Block, in Washington St., Salem, with the land under and adjoining it, and the estate in the rear, is to be given in trust to the city of Salem, to be placed in the management of not less than six trustees, three of the six being the Mayor, the President of the Common Council, and the City Treasurer. The trustees are to hold and manage the property for a term of five years, the accumulated income to be invested, and at the end of five years a free public library, to be known as the "Kinsman Library," shall be established in the Kinsman Block. The two upper floors are to be devoted to the library. The first floor is to be rented as stores, the income from which is expected to support the library. The Kinsman Block is one of the finest buildings in Salem. The estate is valued at \$50,000 to \$60,000. The city is not likely to come into possession for some time, and what action the City Council may take is a matter of conjecture.

*Topsfield, Mass.* The late Moses Wildes bequeathed \$5000 to the town to replenish the public library.

### Bibliography.

*BARBIERI, LU.* Saggio di bibliografia cremasca, ovvero Crema letteraria. Crema, 1889. 78 p. 16°. 1 lira.

*FINZI, Prof., Gius., and Valmagge, Prof. LU.* Tavole storico-bibliografiche della letteratura italiana. Torino, Ermanno Loescher, 1889. 4+220 p. 8°. 4 lire.

*GRANGE, E. L.* A list of civil war tracts and broadsides relating to the County of Lincoln. Horncastle, 1889. 20 p. 4°.

*STEIN, Henri.* Travaux bibliographiques de 1878 à 1888, extrait du compte rendu des travaux, congrès bibliographique internationale. Paris, Société bibliographique, 1889. pp. 104. O.

In continuation of G. Pawloski's previous list of bibliographies 1867-1878, Dr. Stein has prepared a very valuable essay on a decade's work in this department. He first reviews the "bibliographie périodique contemporaines" under the three divisions of "universelles," "nationales," and "par spécialités," from which his account of the L. J. is worth extracting: "Mais je réserve mes meilleurs éloges pour le périodique mensuel intitulé THE LIBRARY JOURNAL, complément très utile du *Publishers' Weekly* pour la bibliéconomie et la bibliographie, avec une chronique littéraire particulièrement soignée, et une liste de tous les articles de revue et ouvrages nouveaux contenant, à quelque titre que ce soit, des renseignements bibliographiques. Les rédacteurs, MM. C. A. Cutter et R. R. Bowker, ont bien mérité de la science à laquelle ils s'adonnent avec tant d'amour et de succès. Car, il faut bien l'avouer à la confusion de l'Ancien Monde, c'est dans le Nouveau que l'on trouvera les meilleurs modèles à suivre." This is followed by a list of bibliographies of the ten years, carefully classed under the divisions of general, national, special universal or national, monographs (subclassed under general, individual, and local divisions), catalogues of libraries and histories of printing. But it is not merely a list of bibliographies under these headings, for nearly every title is accompanied by a critical note which shows a careful study of each work by the author. Dr. Stein gives high praise to Winsor, Lane, Poole, Fletcher, Cushing, Sabin, and other American workers, and the American bibliographer will have to do the same for this scholarly list. P. L. F.

*VESME, Aless.* Saggio d'iconografia sabauda, ossia elenco di ritratti incisi o litografati dei principi e delle principesse di Savoia. Torino, 1889. 57 p. 8°.

Prof. Julien VINSON's "Bibliographie basque," now printing at Chalon sur Saône, will be ready in the autumn of 1890. It will form a volume of about 500 pages, 1. O., and will contain over 600 different notices, marking the various editions, abridgments, and translations of each work, from 1545 to 1889. Fac-similes will be given of the titles of the most curious books; the number of



copies known of the rarest, with the public libraries in which they are preserved, will be stated. — *Acad.*, Nov. 9.

The following circular has been issued :

"The American Historical Association wishes to compile a list of the historical writings of its members, with the purpose of discovering and reporting to the Smithsonian Institution the work that has been done by the Association collectively and also of supplying its members with a fairly complete list of American historical publications.

"The compiling of such a list is only possible through the coöperation of members, and you are requested to make a list of your historical, genealogical, and biographical writings contained in volumes and magazines, according to the enclosed instructions and forms, and mail them in the enclosed envelope at your earliest convenience.

"No attempt will be made to include in the proposed publication the writings of any member failing to answer this circular.

Yours truly, PAUL LEICESTER FORD.  
97 Clark St., Brooklyn, N. Y."

MR. NODAL has printed a bibliography of Ackworth School, the Quaker seminary at which Mr. Bright was educated. The chief authors—to confine ourselves to the dead—who came out of Ackworth School were W. Howitt (who has left behind a doleful account of what the school was in his day) and the brothers Wiffen. — *Atk.*, Nov. 2.

We are pleased to learn that Miss Susan H. Yerkes, of the Arthur Winter Memorial Library, Edgewater, Staten Is., has undertaken a bibliography of American theatrical literature. It is especially appropriate that such a work should proceed from the library founded by an excellent dramatic critic in honor of his son.

#### INDEXES.

Register op de Gids. 1: 10jarig systemat. register, 1877-86; 2: Volledig alphabet. register over al de 50 jaargangen van de hoofdartikelen, gerangschikt naar de namen der auteurs; 3: Alphab. register. Amst., Van Kampen, 1889. 8+258 p. 8°. 8 fr.

GÖTTE-JAHREBUCH; herausg. von L. Geiger. Gesamtregister zu den Bänden 1-10, 1880-89. Frankf. a. M., 1889. 107 p. gr. 8°. Gebdn. 3 m.

Le LIVRE promises to issue next April a Table décennale analytique des matières, 1880-89, about 200 pp., O., price between 12 and 20 francs.

Leopold von RANKE's "Weltgeschichte" has in v. 9 (Lpz., 1888) an index to the 9 vols. filling pp. 239-528.

REVUE du notariat et de l'enregistrement: Répertoire analytique de matières, 1871-85. Paris, 1889. 477 p. à 2 col. gr. 8°.

ROSA, dott. Gen. de. Indice alfabetico degli autori delle memorie inserite nei 42 tomi del Resoconto della R. ACCADEMIA MEDICO-CHIRURGICA DI NAPOLI, 1847-88, e nel volume del Sag-

gi accademici pub. nel 1829. Napoli, stab. tip. A. Tocco e C., 1889. 16 p. 8°. 1 lira.

SABINE, H: Table analytique et synthétique du Dictionnaire raisonné de l'architecture française du 11<sup>e</sup> au 16<sup>e</sup> siècle par VIOLETT-LE-DUC, avec table alph. des noms de lieux. Paris, lib. des impr. réunies, 1889. 2 l.+20+387+[1] p. l. O.

#### Anonymous and Pseudonyms.

Cushing's "Anonyms" is criticised in *Nation*, Nov. 14, p. 397-8.

Florence Warden, ps. of Mrs. Florence Alice (Price) James.

G. I. Cervus. "My attention has just been called to a statement published in your columns, but emanating from the librarian of the Brooklyn Library, attributing to me the authorship of the stories "Cut," "A model wife," and "White feathers." After reading "Cut" I went no farther. Pray publish my unqualified denial of the statement.

"CHARLES KING, Capt., U. S. A."

G. I. Cervus. "Cut; a story of West Point," "Model wife," and "White feathers," by G. I. Cervus, were written by William James Roe and not by Charles King, as stated in the November number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL. Mr. Roe is also the author of "Scarlet gods," now being published in the *Home journal*, as well as many other fugitive pieces that have appeared in periodicals.—C. ESTABROOK, *Newburg Free Library*.

Kitto's History of the Bible. The case of the Henry Bill Publishing Company, of Norwich, Conn., against Otis A. Browning of Toledo, O., to recover \$20,000 damages for failure to sell, according to a contract made in 1872, the plaintiff's book entitled "History of the Bible, by John Kitto, D.D.," was decided for the defendant the other day in the Common Pleas Court of Lucas County, O. Mr. Browning sold part of the forty thousand copies he agreed to sell, and paid for them. Being sued for refusing to sell the remaining lot, and being convinced that Dr. Kitto, a famous English Biblical student, was not the author, he began a long and patient search through the old book-stalls of the country to discover the source of the publication. Dr. Kitto had died ten years before the book was printed by the Bill Company. At last in Philadelphia he found four volumes called "Kimpton's History of the Bible," the first and fourth volumes of which had been credited, without a change, to Dr. Kitto. The Bill Company claimed they had bought the plates from one Robert Sears, whom Mr. Browning found in Canada. Mr. Sears confessed he had taken Kimpton's work and credited it to himself, but being unsuccessful in the venture, sold out to the Bill Publishing Company, who at once put it on the market as Dr. Kitto's. They sold about 500,000 copies of the book, and it was in evidence that they cleared a million dollars. Henry Bill has had no connection for years with the Norwich concern to which he gave his name.

## Private Libraries.

### BOSTON PRIVATE LIBRARIES.

The following appeared in the *Boston Post* :

THE recent newspaper statement that George Bancroft's was probably the largest private library in Washington was by no means a surprise to intelligent people, for the capital is not, like Boston, a place where the collection of books is one of the chief satisfactions of men of means. The nucleus of Bancroft's library, it may be added, was formed in Boston, and when he wrote the earlier volumes of his history he was thrown in contact here with scholars like Everett and Prescott and Ticknor, who shared with him the pleasures of accumulating books. In those days, it may be added, there was more need for men of letters to have libraries of their own than there now is, for the Public Library was not in existence and the Athenæum did not have the abundance of good literature which has long made it such an attractive resort, while the library of Harvard College lacked the ample treasures which now adorn it.

Bancroft's library, which is said to number some 12,000 volumes, is about the size of the chief private libraries in Boston a quarter of a century ago, and I doubt whether in point of size there are any much beyond it here at present, though the number of collections has greatly increased. Many of our scholars have working libraries of two or three thousand volumes, their reliance being on the public libraries for special needs. Even in days when there was a sort of necessity for a scholar and statesman like Edward Everett to have a private library of about 10,000 volumes, the collection and preservation of such a mass of books was felt to be a good deal of a burden. In his later years Mr. Everett remarked to a friend that if he were to live his life over again he should not collect a large library, as it was a source of a good deal of trouble and debarred its owner from making such a change in his residence as might be desirable.

I take it that the most valuable libraries of private individuals here in Boston to-day are those of rich men, merchants and others with whom collecting books is one of the means of attesting their claims to taste and culture. Books with these persons are furniture, and though such collectors may possess intelligence, they are not apt to have the literary enthusiasm which impels the scholar or author to add to his library. Many of these collectors think more of editions than of ideas or statements, and they would be miserable without having their books in the best form that art can give them. There is a natural satisfaction in having a favorite writer decked out in appropriate garb, but when the desire to give an elegant dress to authors of varying degrees of excellence is paramount, an impression of a lack of discrimination is produced. Whenever the rarity of a book or its mechanical excellence is the chief thing valued, the owner must expect to be judged by the limitations of his own taste.

I am not disposed to undervalue, however, the advantage of the collecting spirit among people who look only to the possession of intellectual treasures, regardless of that higher appreciation

which concerns their educating and inspiring influence. Such collections help to develop culture in families, and when kept together are a source of permanent benefit. They are often, also, the means of enriching public libraries, the inducement for their owners to connect their names with such institutions being a natural as well as a beneficent one. Of course such benefactions have not the attractiveness which invests such noble collections of books as Theodore Parker and George Ticknor gave to our Public Library, the association with high literary and reformatory aims being wanting; but they help to enlarge the usefulness of the institution and to stimulate the spirit of devotion to the higher needs of the community.

TAVERNER.

A BOX of rare books; treasures that Wm. J. Florence keeps in a chest. (In *Sun*, N. Y., Nov. 3.) 2¼ col.

CHILDS, G: W. Recollections, 4, [an account of the treasures of his library]. (Pages 370-376 of *Lippincott's monthly mag.*, Sept.)

*New Haven.* Probably the most valuable private library in the city is that of Prof: Knapp. This library is particularly rich in volumes of Spanish literature, many of which are exceedingly valuable and rare, and many are in manuscript. There are also many valuable private scientific libraries—that, for example, of Prof. Dana on the subject upon which he is authority. Prof. Marsh has a fine library upon the subjects which he has given his life's work. The late Prof. Loomis' was exceedingly rich, and has been removed to the college library, the duplicates going to the observatory. The late President Woolsey had a valuable Greek library, and also one upon international law. In 1861 President Woolsey gave a large portion of his Greek books to the college, and has made contributions since. By his will, all his books, except those on international law, went to Yale College, the latter going to his son.

## Gnoms and Blunders.

"AN old lady came in here the first of the week and after procuring an application card, she sat down to select a book. For an hour she thumbed the pages of the catalogue, and finally left the building, saying as she went out the door, 'That library is altogether too big. There are so many books here that I can't find one to suit me.'"

A MEDICAL work by Playfair was called for under the name of Fairplay.

STUDENT in bookstore: "Have you a copy of Cicero's orations?" Boy clerk, "Do you want Shakespeare's edition?" Comment of the student as he leaves the store: "'O Julius Cæsar, thou art mighty yet!'"

A NEAT COLLOCATION. In consequence of a little mistake of my own in arranging "copy" I once received a proof of the Coöperative Index in which occurred the following:

"Deadwood coach, The. — 'Moriendum est omnibus.' (!)" — *W. J. F.*

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of books in print and for sale (including reprints and importations) July 1, 1876. Compiled (under the direction of F. LEYFOLDT) by LYNDIS E. JONES. Subject-volume, 4to, half morocco, \$15. [Author-and-title volume is out of print.]

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